

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

CENSUS TRACTS
AND BNA'S

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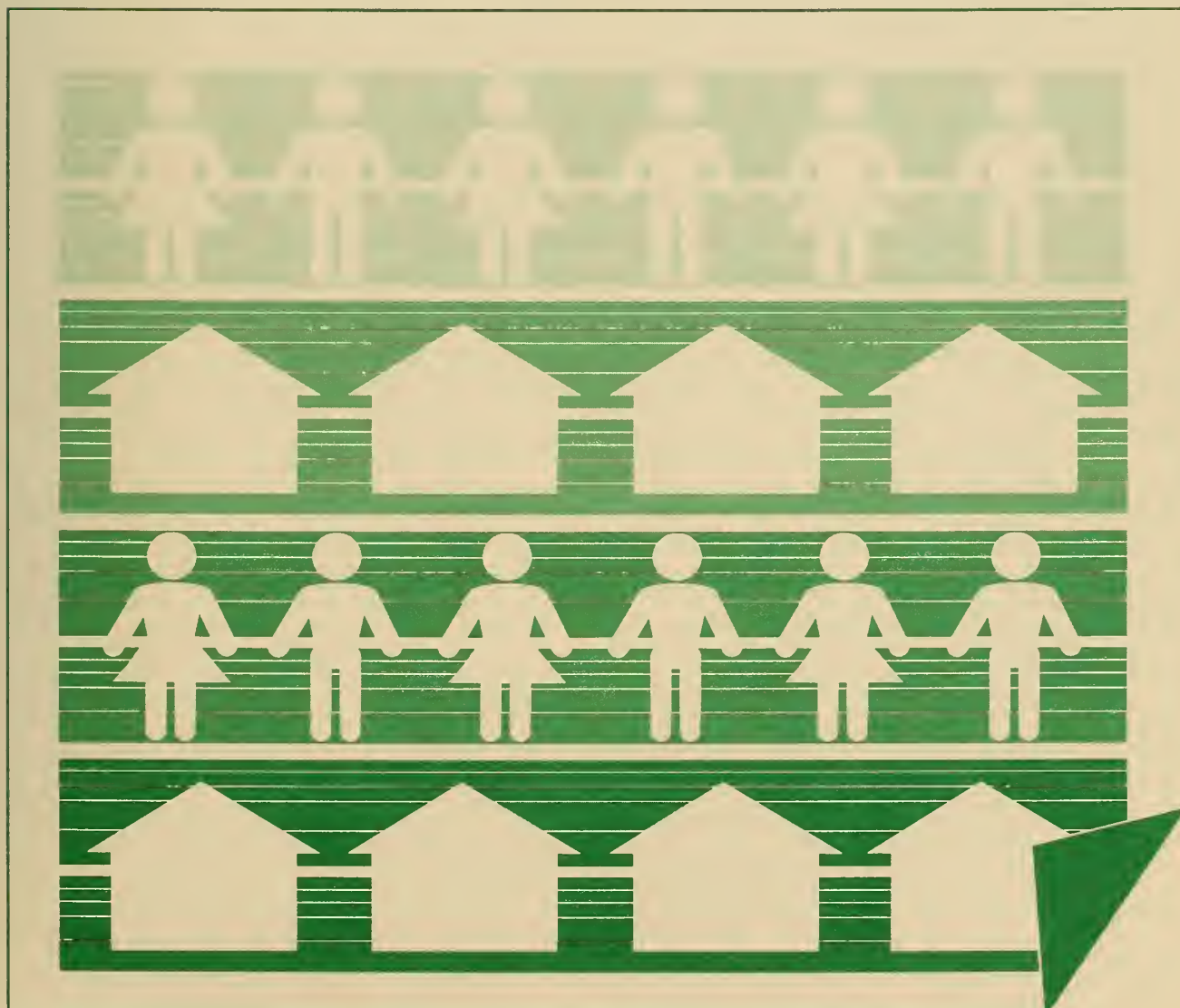
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CENSUS '90



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**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Lawrence, KS MSA**

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**1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Lawrence, KS MSA**

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
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Condominium	32
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the *stubhead*. The *stubhead* is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the *stub*, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a *sidehead*. The *sidehead*, similar to a *spanner*, describes and classifies the *stub* entries following it. The use of indentation in a *stub* indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE

Table number and title			Headnote			Column head			
Heading			Stubhead			Boxhead			
Table 17. Labor Force Characteristics: 1990			The State			Total			
(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; not subject to statistical revision; percentages of population, unless noted)									
Stubhead			The State			Total			

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons).....	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada				
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota				
37	Ohio	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
38	Oklahoma	87	Billings, MT MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
39	Oregon	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
40	Pennsylvania	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
41	Rhode Island	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
42	South Carolina	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
43	South Dakota	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
44	Tennessee	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
45	Texas	94	Boise City, ID MSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
46	Utah		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
48	Virginia	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
49	Washington	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
50	West Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
51	Wisconsin	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
52	Wyoming	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
53	Puerto Rico			131	Decatur, IL MSA
54	Not Assigned	96	Bradenton, FL MSA		
55	Virgin Islands	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
		98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
			San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA			327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
				335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA		
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
				338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA		
		312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
DOUGLAS COUNTY, KS	
3 -----	3
4 -----	4 (pt.)
4 -----	4 (pt.)
6 -----	6
7.97 -----	13 (pt.)
7.98 -----	7 (pt.)
13 -----	7 (pt.)
13 -----	13 (pt.)

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
DOUGLAS COUNTY, KS	
3 -----	3 (pt.)
4 -----	3 (pt.)
	4
6 -----	6 (pt.)
7 -----	7.97
	7.98
13 -----	6 (pt.)
	13



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Douglas County					
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.97	Tract 7.98
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1 183.5	1 183.5	59.4	51.0	10.1	5.8	49.2	4.6	6.5
Square miles	457.0	457.0	22.9	19.7	3.9	2.2	19.0	1.8	2.5
AGE									
All persons	81 798	81 798	65 608	2 483	6 439	9 289	5 809	3 644	7 232
Under 5 years	5 132	5 132	4 006	195	590	517	389	209	476
5 to 9 years	4 921	4 921	3 678	177	524	481	419	198	472
10 to 14 years	4 324	4 324	3 104	160	422	343	375	173	462
15 to 19 years	8 922	8 922	7 558	157	378	905	416	204	430
20 to 24 years	16 339	16 339	15 213	142	702	2 909	791	565	1 304
25 to 34 years	14 387	14 387	12 006	519	1 396	1 663	926	587	1 321
35 to 44 years	10 676	10 676	8 100	375	957	1 083	1 044	559	1 108
45 to 54 years	5 991	5 991	4 170	239	451	455	660	417	626
55 to 64 years	4 479	4 479	3 188	215	385	365	456	266	434
65 to 74 years	3 630	3 630	2 544	183	342	330	220	196	301
75 to 84 years	2 070	2 070	1 427	100	200	185	86	184	167
85 years and over	927	927	614	21	92	53	27	86	131
3 and 4 years	1 990	1 990	1 546	80	213	202	160	84	199
16 years and over	66 595	66 595	54 237	1 909	4 830	7 878	4 545	3 028	5 746
18 years and over	65 070	65 070	53 179	1 846	4 690	7 751	4 389	2 949	5 598
21 years and over	53 965	53 965	43 054	1 761	4 415	6 202	4 049	2 745	5 126
60 years and over	8 807	8 807	6 170	412	824	774	527	590	805
62 years and over	7 966	7 966	5 557	358	750	696	444	540	723
Median	25.7	25.7	24.6	33.1	29.1	23.3	30.6	33.0	28.4
Female	41 076	41 076	32 951	1 240	3 335	4 701	2 877	1 798	3 624
Under 5 years	2 455	2 455	1 930	82	285	268	182	97	237
5 to 9 years	2 392	2 392	1 799	91	242	224	212	90	228
10 to 14 years	2 090	2 090	1 494	86	209	168	176	77	230
15 to 19 years	4 720	4 720	4 032	87	190	403	219	97	211
20 to 24 years	7 719	7 719	7 192	66	368	1 505	349	227	573
25 to 34 years	7 019	7 019	5 772	253	720	811	452	286	648
35 to 44 years	5 352	5 352	4 063	173	489	534	547	293	576
45 to 54 years	2 997	2 997	2 123	112	226	242	333	212	311
55 to 64 years	2 330	2 330	1 671	110	206	208	218	121	233
65 to 74 years	2 012	2 012	1 464	106	195	185	120	110	160
75 to 84 years	1 308	1 308	944	59	133	113	53	124	108
85 years and over	682	682	467	15	72	40	16	64	109
3 and 4 years	946	946	741	38	107	98	76	42	92
16 years and over	33 714	33 714	27 435	957	2 566	3 999	2 263	1 516	2 894
18 years and over	32 942	32 942	26 892	923	2 487	3 934	2 185	1 472	2 823
21 years and over	27 164	27 164	21 608	884	2 363	3 154	2 013	1 387	2 589
60 years and over	5 140	5 140	3 712	233	505	456	271	355	482
62 years and over	4 714	4 714	3 404	208	465	413	235	332	447
Median	26.5	26.5	25.0	33.6	29.6	23.3	31.8	35.8	30.1
Male	40 722	40 722	32 657	1 243	3 104	4 588	2 932	1 846	3 608
Median age	25.1	25.1	24.2	32.4	28.5	23.3	29.6	30.4	26.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	81 798	81 798	65 608	2 483	6 439	9 289	5 809	3 644	7 232
In households	72 968	72 968	57 690	2 475	6 344	7 799	5 809	3 578	7 075
Householder	30 138	30 138	24 513	992	2 700	3 487	2 261	1 546	2 835
Family householder	17 291	17 291	12 920	682	1 547	1 586	1 504	912	1 643
Nonfamily householder	12 847	12 847	11 593	310	1 153	1 901	757	634	1 192
Living alone	8 123	8 123	7 056	242	884	1 104	481	440	740
Spouse	14 237	14 237	10 332	541	1 050	1 198	1 330	827	1 386
Child	18 931	18 931	13 950	728	1 896	1 674	1 705	820	1 862
Other relatives	1 621	1 621	1 261	85	227	168	75	48	111
Nonrelatives	8 041	8 041	7 634	129	471	1 272	438	337	881
Institutionalized persons	753	753	487	—	95	37	—	66	154
Other persons in group quarters	8 077	8 077	7 431	8	—	1 453	—	—	3
Persons per household	2.42	2.42	2.35	2.49	2.35	2.24	2.57	2.31	2.50
Persons per family	3.01	3.01	2.98	2.99	3.05	2.92	3.07	2.86	3.04
Persons 65 years and over	6 627	6 627	4 585	304	634	568	333	466	599
In households	6 021	6 021	4 205	304	628	533	333	403	448
Householder	4 204	4 204	2 966	216	477	370	220	281	284
Nonfamily householder	2 012	2 012	1 490	98	285	170	83	147	108
Living alone	1 941	1 941	1 431	93	273	164	78	145	104
Spouse	1 544	1 544	1 043	76	123	145	98	110	125
Other relatives	242	242	172	10	25	16	13	11	34
Nonrelatives	31	31	24	2	3	2	2	1	5
Institutionalized persons	598	598	377	—	6	35	—	63	151
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	17 291	17 291	12 920	682	1 547	1 586	1 504	912	1 643
With own children under 18 years	8 660	8 660	6 538	324	841	806	763	383	880
Number of own children under 18 years	15 854	15 854	11 834	594	1 615	1 458	1 390	672	1 588
Married-couple families	14 237	14 237	10 332	541	1 050	1 198	1 330	827	1 386
With own children under 18 years	6 810	6 810	4 968	233	489	571	661	335	713
Number of own children under 18 years	12 781	12 781	9 230	448	966	1 083	1 230	601	1 305
Female householder, no husband present	2 280	2 280	1 962	95	416	300	132	62	184
With own children under 18 years	1 474	1 474	1 291	59	310	190	85	41	132
Number of own children under 18 years	2 505	2 505	2 185	103	582	303	136	62	231
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	33 282	33 282	27 092	970	2 304	3 907	2 319	1 530	2 893
Never married	15 837	15 837	14 296	256	864	2 367	802	564	1 247
Now married, except separated	14 836	14 836	10 810	559	1 108	1 263	1 351	845	1 448
Separated	256	256	216	12	34	23	24	12	22
Widowed	417	417	262	23	48	45	17	26	23
Divorced	1 936	1 936	1 508	120	250	209	125	83	153
Females 15 years and over	34 139	34 139	27 728	981	2 599	4 041	2 307	1 534	2 929
Never married	13 799	13 799	12 484	179	742	2 145	665	379	974
Now married, except separated	14 754	14 754	10 738	562	1 097	1 246	1 348	852	1 442
Separated	337	337	292	12	62	46	23	12	27
Widowed	2 437	2 437	1 816	111	264	229	113	175	228
Divorced	2 812	2 812	2 398	117	434	375	158	116	258

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Douglas County—Con.			Lawrence city, Douglas County					
	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	12.3	7.0	19.8	8.4	7.1	1.6	3.5	5.3	8.2
Square miles	4.8	2.7	7.6	3.2	2.7	.6	1.3	2.0	3.2
AGE									
All persons	5 538	9 117	5 732	2 043	6 397	7 051	4 890	9 289	5 090
Under 5 years	468	585	419	154	587	133	129	517	348
5 to 9 years	439	473	416	149	520	105	72	481	371
10 to 14 years	349	389	404	135	421	98	24	343	341
15 to 19 years	314	727	516	131	375	1 510	2 101	905	371
20 to 24 years	882	2 364	700	122	702	3 120	1 807	2 909	752
25 to 34 years	1 167	1 807	1 219	436	1 389	1 056	583	1 663	829
35 to 44 years	855	972	823	315	945	456	125	1 083	913
45 to 54 years	405	551	371	175	448	193	21	455	543
55 to 64 years	261	490	342	176	383	129	4	365	367
65 to 74 years	222	429	313	149	340	114	13	330	175
75 to 84 years	108	223	165	87	197	95	10	185	59
85 years and over	68	107	44	14	90	42	1	53	21
3 and 4 years	190	213	156	60	212	42	52	202	140
16 years and over	4 241	7 576	4 417	1 570	4 796	6 701	4 662	7 878	3 960
18 years and over	4 142	7 462	4 300	1 519	4 657	6 656	4 646	7 751	3 826
21 years and over	3 760	6 334	3 795	1 448	4 384	4 342	1 722	6 202	3 512
60 years and over	533	1 006	706	338	817	316	26	774	406
62 years and over	485	913	642	295	743	292	24	696	347
Median	27.8	25.1	28.2	32.6	29.1	21.9	20.1	23.3	29.4
Female	2 840	4 433	2 878	1 016	3 314	3 572	2 476	4 701	2 512
Under 5 years	237	283	191	59	284	61	61	268	164
5 to 9 years	227	235	209	77	240	54	39	224	189
10 to 14 years	176	188	169	71	208	52	10	168	156
15 to 19 years	167	303	259	74	189	998	1 150	403	192
20 to 24 years	431	1 069	342	57	368	1 431	865	1 505	332
25 to 34 years	597	831	597	212	716	424	271	811	408
35 to 44 years	407	474	424	145	482	221	55	534	477
45 to 54 years	209	300	191	79	224	87	10	242	272
55 to 64 years	131	272	187	89	206	65	2	208	175
65 to 74 years	140	249	172	88	194	81	7	185	97
75 to 84 years	65	147	112	55	132	68	6	113	37
85 years and over	53	82	25	10	71	31	—	40	13
3 and 4 years	102	105	66	26	106	14	23	98	68
16 years and over	2 177	3 680	2 279	790	2 549	3 400	2 363	3 999	1 966
18 years and over	2 126	3 623	2 220	761	2 470	3 376	2 354	3 934	1 904
21 years and over	1 916	3 162	1 956	728	2 347	2 010	780	3 154	1 745
60 years and over	324	617	419	196	502	218	14	456	211
62 years and over	303	566	381	177	462	203	13	413	186
Median	28.3	26.2	29.4	33.4	29.6	21.5	20.0	23.3	30.6
Male	2 698	4 684	2 854	1 027	3 083	3 479	2 414	4 588	2 578
Median age	27.4	24.2	27.1	32.0	28.4	22.4	20.3	23.3	27.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	5 538	9 117	5 732	2 043	6 397	7 051	4 890	9 289	5 090
In households	5 448	8 499	5 153	2 035	6 302	5 200	1 818	7 799	5 090
Householder	2 174	3 737	1 986	828	2 683	2 673	696	3 487	1 992
Family householder	1 314	1 885	1 421	558	1 537	546	322	1 586	1 287
Nonfamily householder	860	1 852	565	270	1 146	2 127	374	1 901	705
Living alone	538	1 032	423	207	879	1 204	75	1 104	443
Spouse	1 110	1 466	1 146	430	1 040	390	289	1 198	1 130
Child	1 560	1 854	1 607	592	1 888	443	237	1 674	1 498
Other relatives	117	252	130	67	223	90	9	168	58
Nonrelatives	487	1 190	284	118	468	1 604	587	1 272	412
Institutionalized persons	90	135	18	—	95	—	—	37	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	483	561	8	—	1 851	3 072	1 453	—
Persons per household	2.51	2.27	2.59	2.46	2.35	1.95	2.61	2.24	2.56
Persons per family	3.12	2.89	3.03	2.95	3.05	2.69	2.66	2.92	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	398	759	522	250	627	251	24	568	255
In households	320	635	522	250	621	250	24	533	255
Householder	241	427	358	179	472	206	15	370	172
Nonfamily householder	154	184	150	84	282	151	5	170	70
Living alone	152	176	144	79	270	142	5	164	65
Spouse	58	176	143	60	121	42	8	145	71
Other relatives	19	29	18	9	25	1	1	16	10
Nonrelatives	2	3	3	2	3	1	—	2	2
Institutionalized persons	78	122	—	—	6	—	—	35	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 314	1 885	1 421	558	1 537	546	322	1 586	1 287
With own children under 18 years	760	878	716	266	836	205	165	806	681
Number of own children under 18 years	1 360	1 557	1 336	489	1 608	358	230	1 458	1 242
Married-couple families	1 110	1 466	1 146	430	1 040	390	289	1 198	1 130
With own children under 18 years	639	648	551	182	484	148	140	571	589
Number of own children under 18 years	1 181	1 184	1 058	353	959	269	195	1 083	1 098
Female householder, no husband present	159	292	219	86	416	101	27	300	123
With own children under 18 years	98	179	138	54	310	49	24	190	79
Number of own children under 18 years	143	293	243	96	582	76	34	303	126
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	2 082	3 943	2 184	796	2 287	3 309	2 299	3 907	2 027
Never married	763	2 114	811	219	860	2 692	1 943	2 367	747
Now married, except separated	1 137	1 550	1 174	444	1 098	463	337	1 263	1 142
Separated	15	25	17	12	34	30	10	23	22
Widowed	32	36	24	19	46	13	2	45	15
Divorced	135	218	158	102	249	111	7	209	101
Females 15 years and over	2 200	3 727	2 309	809	2 582	3 406	2 366	4 041	2 003
Never married	653	1 520	670	155	740	2 660	2 019	2 145	604
Now married, except separated	1 138	1 536	1 171	446	1 087	451	316	1 246	1 141
Separated	16	48	34	9	61	18	1	46	21
Widowed	181	287	175	97	263	118	4	229	96
Divorced	212	336	259	102	431	159	26	375	141

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence city, Douglas County—Con.					Remainder of Douglas County			
	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	4.6	6.3	4.2	4.2	6.1	42.6	3.0	.5	41.0
Square miles	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.6	2.4	16.5	1.2	.2	15.8
AGE									
All persons	3 644	7 166	5 381	9 100	5 557	440	42	—	719
Under 5 years	209	468	466	585	410	41	3	—	41
5 to 9 years	198	464	437	471	410	28	4	—	48
10 to 14 years	173	460	343	386	380	25	1	—	34
15 to 19 years	204	430	307	727	497	26	3	—	45
20 to 24 years	565	1 302	881	2 363	690	20	—	—	39
25 to 34 years	587	1 308	1 155	1 804	1 196	83	7	—	97
35 to 44 years	559	1 099	842	968	795	60	12	—	131
45 to 54 years	417	623	390	549	356	64	3	—	117
55 to 64 years	266	429	250	490	329	39	2	—	89
65 to 74 years	196	296	205	428	298	34	2	—	45
75 to 84 years	184	157	75	223	155	13	3	—	27
85 years and over	86	130	30	106	41	7	2	—	6
3 and 4 years	84	196	190	213	155	20	1	—	20
16 years and over	3 028	5 698	4 094	7 564	4 286	339	34	—	585
18 years and over	2 949	5 550	3 998	7 450	4 177	327	33	—	563
21 years and over	2 745	5 078	3 620	6 322	3 679	313	31	—	537
60 years and over	590	786	440	1 004	673	74	7	—	121
62 years and over	540	704	393	911	612	63	7	—	97
Median	33.0	28.3	27.3	25.1	28.1	34.8	36.3	—	39.0
Female	1 798	3 587	2 755	4 424	2 796	224	21	—	365
Under 5 years	97	231	236	283	187	23	1	—	18
5 to 9 years	90	222	225	233	206	14	2	—	23
10 to 14 years	77	228	174	187	163	15	1	—	20
15 to 19 years	97	211	163	303	252	13	1	—	27
20 to 24 years	227	573	431	1 068	335	9	—	—	17
25 to 34 years	286	640	592	830	582	41	4	—	44
35 to 44 years	293	573	400	473	410	28	7	—	70
45 to 54 years	212	310	201	299	187	33	2	—	61
55 to 64 years	121	229	126	272	178	21	—	—	43
65 to 74 years	110	158	129	248	167	18	1	—	23
75 to 84 years	124	104	52	147	106	4	1	—	16
85 years and over	64	108	26	81	23	5	1	—	3
3 and 4 years	42	91	102	105	66	12	1	—	8
16 years and over	1 516	2 871	2 097	3 674	2 210	167	17	—	297
18 years and over	1 472	2 800	2 048	3 617	2 156	162	17	—	281
21 years and over	1 387	2 566	1 840	3 156	1 895	156	16	—	268
60 years and over	355	472	271	615	402	37	3	—	60
62 years and over	332	437	250	564	367	31	3	—	49
Median	35.8	30.0	27.7	26.2	29.3	34.5	35.8	—	39.2
Male	1 846	3 579	2 626	4 676	2 761	216	21	—	354
Median age	30.4	26.6	27.0	24.2	27.0	35.0	36.8	—	38.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 644	7 166	5 381	9 100	5 557	440	42	—	719
In households	3 578	7 009	5 381	8 482	4 996	440	42	—	719
Householder	1 546	2 810	2 145	3 731	1 922	164	17	—	269
Family householder	912	1 623	1 294	1 881	1 374	124	10	—	217
Nonfamily householder	634	1 187	851	1 850	548	40	7	—	52
Living alone	440	736	529	1 031	408	35	5	—	38
Spouse	827	1 367	1 090	1 463	1 108	111	10	—	200
Child	820	1 842	1 542	1 849	1 565	136	8	—	207
Other relatives	48	111	117	251	119	18	4	—	17
Nonrelatives	337	879	487	1 188	282	11	3	—	26
Institutionalized persons	66	154	—	135	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	3	—	483	561	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.31	2.49	2.51	2.27	2.60	2.68	2.47	—	2.67
Persons per family	2.86	3.05	3.12	2.89	3.03	3.14	3.20	—	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	466	583	310	757	494	54	7	—	78
In households	403	432	310	633	494	54	7	—	78
Householder	281	273	233	426	339	37	5	—	48
Nonfamily householder	147	104	149	184	144	14	3	—	13
Living alone	145	100	147	176	138	14	3	—	13
Spouse	110	120	56	176	134	16	2	—	27
Other relatives	11	34	19	28	18	1	—	—	3
Nonrelatives	1	5	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	63	151	—	122	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	912	1 623	1 294	1 881	1 374	124	10	—	217
With own children under 18 years	383	871	752	876	697	58	5	—	82
Number of own children under 18 years	672	1 570	1 347	1 552	1 308	105	7	—	148
Married-couple families	827	1 367	1 090	1 463	1 108	111	10	—	200
With own children under 18 years	335	705	631	646	537	51	5	—	72
Number of own children under 18 years	601	1 288	1 168	1 179	1 037	95	7	—	132
Female householder, no husband present	62	184	159	291	213	9	—	—	9
With own children under 18 years	41	132	98	179	135	5	—	—	6
Number of own children under 18 years	62	231	143	293	239	7	—	—	10
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 530	2 868	2 015	3 937	2 117	174	17	—	292
Never married	564	1 243	751	2 114	796	37	4	—	55
Now married, except separated	845	1 429	1 110	1 546	1 133	115	10	—	209
Separated	12	22	12	25	14	—	—	—	2
Widowed	26	23	15	36	22	4	2	—	2
Divorced	83	151	127	216	152	18	1	—	24
Females 15 years and over	1 534	2 906	2 120	3 721	2 240	172	17	—	304
Never married	379	972	637	1 520	653	24	2	—	61
Now married, except separated	852	1 423	1 113	1 532	1 131	116	10	—	207
Separated	12	27	16	48	33	3	1	—	2
Widowed	175	228	149	285	172	14	1	—	17
Divorced	116	256	205	336	251	15	3	—	17

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Douglas County—Con.							
	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	—	2	8.1	2.8	13.7	42.9	378.5	590.8
Square miles	—	.1	3.1	1.1	5.3	16.5	146.1	228.1
AGE								
All persons	—	66	157	17	175	3 268	6 414	4 892
Under 5 years	—	8	2	—	9	263	396	363
5 to 9 years	—	8	2	2	6	267	449	429
10 to 14 years	—	2	6	3	24	249	468	408
15 to 19 years	—	—	7	—	19	238	685	341
20 to 24 years	—	2	1	1	10	212	668	173
25 to 34 years	—	13	12	3	23	631	795	717
35 to 44 years	—	9	13	4	28	464	1 008	847
45 to 54 years	—	3	15	2	15	307	685	610
55 to 64 years	—	5	11	—	13	229	471	432
65 to 74 years	—	5	17	1	15	199	413	355
75 to 84 years	—	10	33	—	10	119	256	172
85 years and over	—	1	38	1	3	90	120	45
3 and 4 years	—	3	—	—	1	106	145	148
16 years and over	—	48	147	12	131	2 441	5 000	3 621
18 years and over	—	48	144	12	123	2 341	4 833	3 467
21 years and over	—	48	140	12	116	2 222	4 178	3 314
60 years and over	—	19	93	2	33	523	982	783
62 years and over	—	19	92	2	30	481	913	705
Median	—	34.5	70.2	34.5	34.1	31.4	32.0	35.2
Female	—	37	85	9	82	1 712	3 184	2 406
Under 5 years	—	6	1	—	4	129	181	162
5 to 9 years	—	6	2	2	3	140	202	199
10 to 14 years	—	2	2	1	6	124	229	196
15 to 19 years	—	—	4	—	7	132	330	174
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	1	1	101	307	85
25 to 34 years	—	8	5	1	15	323	415	391
35 to 44 years	—	3	7	1	14	231	517	479
45 to 54 years	—	1	8	—	9	160	325	219
55 to 64 years	—	4	5	—	5	124	234	219
65 to 74 years	—	2	11	1	5	106	217	164
75 to 84 years	—	4	13	—	6	71	152	97
85 years and over	—	1	27	1	2	71	75	29
3 and 4 years	—	1	—	—	—	45	70	68
16 years and over	—	23	80	6	69	1 291	2 518	1 811
18 years and over	—	23	78	6	64	1 236	2 445	1 738
21 years and over	—	23	76	6	61	1 176	2 119	1 655
60 years and over	—	10	53	2	17	310	539	397
62 years and over	—	10	53	2	14	288	498	362
Median	—	31.5	72.3	31.5	34.7	31.8	33.5	34.9
Male	—	29	72	8	93	1 556	3 230	2 486
Median age	—	39.3	67.5	35.5	32.5	31.0	30.7	35.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	—	66	157	17	175	3 268	6 414	4 892
In households	—	66	67	17	157	3 167	5 745	4 858
Householder	—	25	29	6	64	1 184	2 137	1 730
Family householder	—	20	20	4	47	873	1 625	1 431
Nonfamily householder	—	5	9	2	17	311	512	299
Living alone	—	4	9	1	15	266	434	260
Spouse	—	19	20	3	38	734	1 462	1 308
Child	—	20	18	5	42	1 063	1 859	1 623
Other relatives	—	—	—	1	11	78	136	95
Nonrelatives	—	2	—	2	2	108	151	102
Institutionalized persons	—	—	90	—	18	101	44	13
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	625	21
Persons per household	—	2.64	2.31	2.83	2.45	2.67	2.69	2.81
Persons per family	—	2.95	2.90	3.25	2.94	3.15	3.13	3.11
Persons 65 years and over	—	16	88	2	28	408	789	572
In households	—	16	10	2	28	308	743	570
Householder	—	11	8	1	19	223	504	382
Nonfamily householder	—	4	5	—	6	110	238	129
Living alone	—	4	5	—	6	109	230	126
Spouse	—	5	2	—	9	74	206	160
Other relatives	—	—	—	1	—	11	27	27
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	78	—	—	100	43	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	—	20	20	4	47	873	1 625	1 431
With own children under 18 years	—	9	8	2	19	473	770	696
Number of own children under 18 years	—	18	13	5	28	864	1 496	1 336
Married-couple families	—	19	20	3	38	734	1 462	1 308
With own children under 18 years	—	8	8	2	14	392	675	615
Number of own children under 18 years	—	17	13	5	21	729	1 332	1 200
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	1	6	105	120	68
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	3	58	65	46
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	4	99	117	83
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	—	25	67	6	67	1 170	2 529	1 843
Never married	—	4	12	—	15	269	812	333
Now married, except separated	—	19	27	4	41	756	1 502	1 343
Separated	—	—	3	—	2	13	8	11
Widowed	—	—	17	—	3	34	67	27
Divorced	—	2	8	2	6	98	140	129
Females 15 years and over	—	23	80	6	69	1 319	2 572	1 849
Never married	—	2	16	—	17	231	678	284
Now married, except separated	—	19	25	4	40	758	1 507	1 330
Separated	—	—	—	—	1	16	13	9
Widowed	—	—	32	2	3	180	240	132
Divorced	—	2	7	—	8	134	134	94

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Douglas County					
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 7.98	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
AGE									
All persons	72 885	72 885	57 149	5 282	8 184	6 652	5 041	7 716	4 511
Under 5 years	4 420	4 420	3 325	442	410	418	415	479	350
5 to 9 years	4 321	4 321	3 126	369	407	434	399	391	361
10 to 14 years	3 772	3 772	2 595	301	271	422	320	313	325
15 to 19 years	7 815	7 815	6 514	283	797	387	281	633	243
20 to 24 years	14 372	14 372	13 301	611	2 668	1 200	801	1 977	360
25 to 34 years	12 371	12 371	10 057	1 187	1 411	1 186	1 039	1 414	1 024
35 to 44 years	9 737	9 737	7 220	812	971	1 033	801	815	721
45 to 54 years	5 583	5 583	3 797	388	417	585	366	504	330
55 to 64 years	4 177	4 177	2 901	325	321	406	244	455	306
65 to 74 years	3 437	3 437	2 371	306	299	287	210	416	289
75 to 84 years	1 983	1 983	1 353	175	165	165	98	215	160
85 years and over	897	897	589	83	47	129	67	104	42
3 and 4 years	1 729	1 729	1 295	164	162	178	161	176	132
16 years and over	59 655	59 655	47 619	4 123	7 043	5 309	3 867	6 457	3 415
18 years and over	58 316	58 316	46 723	4 019	6 937	5 175	3 778	6 364	3 325
21 years and over	48 525	48 525	37 870	3 794	5 507	4 745	3 440	5 360	3 179
60 years and over	8 370	8 370	5 776	729	694	778	502	966	658
62 years and over	7 584	7 584	5 215	666	624	700	458	880	601
Median	26.2	26.2	24.8	30.0	23.3	28.7	28.1	25.3	30.9
Female	36 735	36 735	28 826	2 732	4 179	3 358	2 580	3 762	2 276
Under 5 years	2 120	2 120	1 610	224	209	213	206	236	158
5 to 9 years	2 102	2 102	1 532	170	192	211	205	201	179
10 to 14 years	1 823	1 823	1 249	148	130	214	164	154	130
15 to 19 years	4 137	4 137	3 485	136	362	190	146	250	115
20 to 24 years	6 804	6 804	6 301	315	1 403	530	386	873	188
25 to 34 years	6 062	6 062	4 849	600	691	586	539	662	518
35 to 44 years	4 891	4 891	3 628	414	483	540	381	397	363
45 to 54 years	2 804	2 804	1 942	198	220	290	186	274	168
55 to 64 years	2 168	2 168	1 514	170	183	216	123	253	164
65 to 74 years	1 910	1 910	1 371	175	169	153	133	242	162
75 to 84 years	1 252	1 252	896	118	100	108	58	140	108
85 years and over	662	662	449	64	37	107	53	80	23
3 and 4 years	822	822	622	88	75	83	81	88	55
16 years and over	30 321	30 321	24 192	2 171	3 616	2 686	1 982	3 134	1 786
18 years and over	29 642	29 642	23 728	2 113	3 560	2 624	1 936	3 090	1 737
21 years and over	24 552	24 552	19 109	2 015	2 823	2 414	1 760	2 696	1 667
60 years and over	4 888	4 888	3 483	445	409	467	308	592	391
62 years and over	4 492	4 492	3 203	411	372	434	288	545	358
Median	27.1	27.1	25.4	30.5	23.1	30.4	28.9	27.0	31.8
Male	36 150	36 150	28 323	2 550	4 005	3 294	2 461	3 954	2 235
Median age	25.4	25.4	24.3	29.5	23.3	27.0	27.5	24.1	29.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	72 885	72 885	57 149	5 282	8 184	6 652	5 041	7 716	4 511
In households	65 357	65 357	50 467	5 211	6 774	6 496	4 960	7 124	4 494
Householder	27 290	27 290	21 799	2 329	3 081	2 618	1 995	3 191	1 794
Family householder	15 671	15 671	11 404	1 291	1 377	1 531	1 205	1 610	1 265
Nonfamily householder	11 619	11 619	10 395	1 038	1 704	1 087	790	1 581	529
Living alone	7 354	7 354	6 311	789	975	664	498	886	397
Spouse	13 191	13 191	9 347	937	1 091	1 295	1 030	1 287	1 053
Child	16 602	16 602	11 784	1 383	1 368	1 691	1 412	1 524	1 327
Other relatives	1 254	1 254	908	152	117	82	89	180	89
Nonrelatives	7 020	7 020	6 629	410	1 117	810	434	942	231
Institutionalized persons	691	691	444	71	31	153	81	124	15
Other persons in group quarters	6 837	6 837	6 238	—	1 379	3	—	468	2
Persons per household	2.41	2.41	2.33	2.27	2.21	2.50	2.49	2.26	2.54
Persons per family	2.99	2.99	2.95	2.87	2.96	3.02	3.10	2.87	2.98
Persons 65 years and over	6 317	6 317	4 313	564	511	581	375	735	491
In households	5 733	5 733	3 948	558	481	431	304	619	491
Householder	3 992	3 992	2 776	423	329	276	227	417	337
Nonfamily householder	1 902	1 902	1 393	254	149	104	146	178	146
Living alone	1 834	1 834	1 337	245	143	100	144	170	140
Spouse	1 499	1 499	1 004	115	136	122	57	172	138
Other relatives	213	213	146	19	14	28	18	27	13
Nonrelatives	29	29	22	1	2	5	2	3	3
Institutionalized persons	576	576	362	6	30	150	71	114	—
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	3	—	—	—	—	2	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	15 671	15 671	11 404	1 291	1 377	1 531	1 205	1 610	1 265
With own children under 18 years	7 696	7 696	5 635	654	678	808	696	722	622
Number of own children under 18 years	13 894	13 894	10 005	1 170	1 200	1 442	1 240	1 274	1 116
Married-couple families	13 154	13 154	9 337	933	1 084	1 298	1 026	1 292	1 051
With own children under 18 years	6 169	6 169	4 380	409	502	652	588	548	493
Number of own children under 18 years	11 530	11 530	8 095	766	948	1 184	1 088	1 013	927
Female householder, no husband present	1 869	1 869	1 562	292	230	169	137	220	172
With own children under 18 years	1 206	1 206	1 029	212	145	122	87	136	109
Number of own children under 18 years	1 903	1 903	1 594	356	207	207	119	210	166
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	29 682	29 682	23 668	1 980	3 448	2 658	1 902	3 362	1 666
Never married	13 733	13 733	12 254	725	2 080	1 130	692	1 770	430
Now married, except separated	13 619	13 619	9 689	977	1 137	1 349	1 045	1 349	1 065
Separated	202	202	163	27	17	16	10	18	13
Widowed	386	386	236	44	34	22	31	34	23
Divorced	1 742	1 742	1 326	207	180	141	124	191	135
Females 15 years and over	30 690	30 690	24 435	2 190	3 648	2 720	2 005	3 171	1 809
Never married	12 002	12 002	10 752	593	1 965	891	572	1 222	344
Now married, except separated	13 618	13 618	9 666	974	1 123	1 345	1 055	1 340	1 067
Separated	265	265	224	39	36	24	13	38	22
Widowed	2 273	2 273	1 663	227	200	219	168	272	153
Divorced	2 532	2 532	2 130	357	324	241	197	299	223

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence city, Douglas County							
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
AGE								
All persons	5 242	6 447	3 777	8 184	6 589	4 899	7 700	4 348
Under 5 years	439	116	74	410	410	413	479	342
5 to 9 years	367	95	34	407	426	397	389	356
10 to 14 years	300	84	8	271	420	315	310	304
15 to 19 years	280	1 420	1 843	797	387	276	633	225
20 to 24 years	611	2 899	1 478	2 668	1 198	801	1 976	350
25 to 34 years	1 180	914	248	1 411	1 174	1 028	1 412	1 004
35 to 44 years	800	407	48	971	1 025	789	811	695
45 to 54 years	385	161	17	417	582	353	502	316
55 to 64 years	323	115	4	321	401	233	455	293
65 to 74 years	304	101	13	299	282	193	415	274
75 to 84 years	172	94	9	165	155	71	215	150
85 years and over	81	41	1	47	129	30	103	39
3 and 4 years	163	38	31	162	175	161	176	131
16 years and over	4 089	6 139	3 659	7 043	5 264	3 734	6 446	3 291
18 years and over	3 986	6 105	3 649	6 937	5 130	3 647	6 353	3 208
21 years and over	3 763	3 914	1 090	5 507	4 700	3 312	5 349	3 069
60 years and over	722	298	25	694	760	416	964	625
62 years and over	659	274	23	624	682	373	878	571
Median	29.9	21.8	19.9	23.3	28.7	27.6	25.3	30.8
Female	2 711	3 290	1 925	4 179	3 323	2 502	3 753	2 198
Under 5 years	223	53	35	209	207	205	236	154
5 to 9 years	168	51	16	192	205	203	199	177
10 to 14 years	147	43	1	130	212	162	153	124
15 to 19 years	135	949	1 009	362	190	144	250	108
20 to 24 years	315	1 324	719	1 403	530	386	872	181
25 to 34 years	596	361	101	691	578	534	661	504
35 to 44 years	407	203	21	483	538	375	396	351
45 to 54 years	196	77	9	220	289	179	273	164
55 to 64 years	170	58	2	183	212	118	253	155
65 to 74 years	174	73	7	169	151	122	241	157
75 to 84 years	117	68	5	100	104	48	140	102
85 years and over	63	30	—	37	107	26	79	21
3 and 4 years	87	13	16	75	82	81	88	55
16 years and over	2 154	3 137	1 871	3 616	2 665	1 909	3 128	1 720
18 years and over	2 096	3 117	1 865	3 560	2 603	1 864	3 084	1 676
21 years and over	1 999	1 818	481	2 823	2 393	1 689	2 690	1 609
60 years and over	442	207	13	409	458	258	590	374
62 years and over	408	192	12	372	425	238	543	344
Median	30.5	21.4	19.8	23.1	30.4	28.1	27.0	31.7
Male	2 531	3 157	1 852	4 005	3 266	2 397	3 947	2 150
Median age	29.4	22.3	20.1	23.3	26.9	27.0	24.1	29.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	5 242	6 447	3 777	8 184	6 589	4 899	7 700	4 348
In households	5 171	4 661	1 184	6 774	6 433	4 899	7 108	4 346
Householder	2 312	2 401	467	3 081	2 595	1 966	3 185	1 733
Family householder	1 281	481	170	1 377	1 512	1 185	1 606	1 221
Nonfamily householder	1 031	1 920	297	1 704	1 083	781	1 579	512
Living alone	784	1 067	60	975	661	489	885	382
Spouse	927	359	141	1 091	1 277	1 012	1 284	1 015
Child	1 375	375	126	1 368	1 671	1 398	1 519	1 287
Other relatives	150	67	3	117	82	89	179	82
Nonrelatives	407	1 459	447	1 117	808	434	941	229
Institutionalized persons	71	—	—	31	153	—	124	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	1 786	2 593	1 379	3	—	468	2
Persons per household	2.27	1.96	2.61	2.21	2.50	2.49	2.26	2.54
Persons per family	2.96	2.69	2.63	2.88	3.02	3.11	2.87	2.98
Persons 65 years and over	557	236	23	511	566	294	733	463
In households	551	235	23	481	416	294	617	463
Householder	418	194	15	329	266	219	416	318
Nonfamily householder	251	142	5	149	101	141	178	140
Living alone	242	133	5	143	97	139	170	134
Spouse	113	39	8	136	117	55	172	129
Other relatives	19	1	—	14	28	18	26	13
Nonrelatives	1	1	—	2	5	2	3	3
Institutionalized persons	6	—	—	30	150	—	114	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 281	481	170	1 377	1 512	1 185	1 606	1 221
With own children under 18 years	649	182	88	678	799	688	720	605
Number of own children under 18 years	1 163	315	120	1 200	1 424	1 229	1 269	1 089
Married-couple families	923	355	144	1 084	1 280	1 006	1 289	1 014
With own children under 18 years	404	132	66	502	644	580	546	480
Number of own children under 18 years	759	244	93	948	1 167	1 077	1 008	906
Female householder, no husband present	292	86	21	230	169	137	219	167
With own children under 18 years	212	45	21	145	122	87	136	107
Number of own children under 18 years	356	63	26	207	207	119	210	163
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 963	3 009	1 788	3 448	2 634	1 842	3 357	1 603
Never married	721	2 468	1 604	2 080	1 126	683	1 770	416
Now married, except separated	967	410	172	1 137	1 331	1 019	1 346	1 026
Separated	27	22	6	17	16	8	18	10
Widowed	42	12	2	34	22	15	34	21
Divorced	206	97	4	180	139	117	189	130
Females 15 years and over	2 173	3 143	1 873	3 648	2 699	1 932	3 165	1 743
Never married	591	2 455	1 696	1 965	1 589	1 065	1 889	330
Now married, except separated	964	413	152	1 123	1 327	1 032	1 336	1 027
Separated	38	15	1	36	24	13	38	21
Widowed	226	112	2	200	219	137	270	150
Divorced	354	148	22	324	240	192	299	215

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Douglas County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Douglas County			Lawrence city, Douglas County		
	Lawrence, KS MSA								
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 9	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
AGE									
All persons	3 324	3 324	3 192	669	614	420	667	614	420
Under 5 years	302	302	290	81	63	35	81	63	35
5 to 9 years	276	276	259	85	43	29	83	43	29
10 to 14 years	264	264	251	76	51	26	76	51	26
15 to 19 years	400	400	383	61	62	28	61	62	28
20 to 24 years	556	556	545	50	106	110	50	106	110
25 to 34 years	618	618	605	110	117	109	110	117	109
35 to 44 years	381	381	367	89	68	43	89	68	43
45 to 54 years	157	157	151	29	20	16	29	20	16
55 to 64 years	160	160	153	35	35	12	35	35	12
65 to 74 years	108	108	104	25	24	2	25	24	2
75 to 84 years	77	77	64	20	19	8	20	19	8
85 years and over	25	25	20	8	6	2	8	6	2
3 and 4 years	104	104	101	24	21	11	24	21	11
16 years and over	2 427	2 427	2 339	413	443	323	413	443	323
18 years and over	2 336	2 336	2 255	389	427	315	389	427	315
21 years and over	1 952	1 952	1 882	355	379	281	355	379	281
60 years and over	284	284	260	68	67	17	68	67	17
62 years and over	250	250	228	60	61	14	60	61	14
Median	23.5	23.5	23.5	22.9	23.8	24.3	23.0	23.8	24.3
Female	1 635	1 635	1 574	357	306	207	357	306	207
Under 5 years	136	136	130	35	34	12	35	34	12
5 to 9 years	130	130	121	43	21	10	43	21	10
10 to 14 years	129	129	125	43	28	12	43	28	12
15 to 19 years	217	217	211	38	28	20	38	28	20
20 to 24 years	268	268	262	29	42	62	29	42	62
25 to 34 years	286	286	282	57	60	42	57	60	42
35 to 44 years	179	179	171	46	32	22	46	32	22
45 to 54 years	77	77	73	12	9	9	12	9	7
55 to 64 years	86	86	84	21	21	7	21	21	7
65 to 74 years	59	59	57	14	12	2	14	12	2
75 to 84 years	49	49	41	11	13	7	11	13	7
85 years and over	19	19	17	8	3	2	8	3	2
3 and 4 years	52	52	50	11	13	3	11	13	3
16 years and over	1 211	1 211	1 170	228	215	170	228	215	170
18 years and over	1 169	1 169	1 130	213	210	164	213	210	164
21 years and over	959	959	924	194	191	140	194	191	140
60 years and over	170	170	157	43	41	14	43	41	14
62 years and over	152	152	140	38	37	12	38	37	12
Median	23.4	23.4	23.4	23.4	25.0	24.1	23.4	25.0	24.1
Male	1 689	1 689	1 618	312	308	213	310	308	213
Median age	23.5	23.5	23.6	22.0	23.4	24.5	22.3	23.4	24.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 324	3 324	3 192	669	614	420	667	614	420
In households	3 055	3 055	2 957	648	585	409	646	585	409
Householder	1 203	1 203	1 168	223	237	172	223	237	172
Family householder	671	671	646	151	131	85	151	131	85
Nonfamily householder	532	532	522	72	106	87	72	106	87
Living alone	384	384	374	65	74	58	65	74	58
Spouse	318	318	305	50	56	33	50	56	33
Child	1 042	1 042	1 008	298	198	110	298	198	110
Other relatives	167	167	157	46	28	21	44	28	21
Nonrelatives	325	325	319	31	66	73	31	66	73
Institutionalized persons	55	55	37	21	6	9	21	6	9
Other persons in group quarters	214	214	198	-	23	2	-	23	2
Persons per household	2.48	2.48	2.47	2.80	2.46	2.26	2.80	2.46	2.26
Persons per family	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.54	3.22	3.02	3.54	3.22	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	210	210	188	53	49	12	53	49	12
In households	190	190	175	53	44	5	53	44	5
Householder	146	146	136	43	36	5	43	36	5
Nonfamily householder	86	86	79	28	18	5	28	18	5
Living alone	83	83	76	25	18	5	25	18	5
Spouse	27	27	25	4	7	-	4	7	-
Other relatives	15	15	12	4	1	-	4	1	-
Nonrelatives	2	2	2	2	-	-	2	-	-
Institutionalized persons	20	20	13	-	5	7	-	5	7
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	671	671	646	151	131	85	151	131	85
With own children under 18 years	410	410	396	107	85	50	107	85	50
Number of own children under 18 years	869	869	837	258	158	92	258	158	92
Married-couple families	370	370	352	58	64	43	58	64	43
With own children under 18 years	216	216	205	40	40	24	40	40	24
Number of own children under 18 years	444	444	417	97	72	39	97	72	39
Female householder, no husband present	247	247	241	85	52	32	85	52	32
With own children under 18 years	166	166	163	63	35	20	63	35	20
Number of own children under 18 years	374	374	369	154	67	39	154	67	39
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 242	1 242	1 194	191	234	157	191	234	157
Never married	668	668	648	83	135	90	83	135	90
Now married, except separated	425	425	402	70	71	51	70	71	51
Separated	25	25	24	6	3	4	6	3	4
Widowed	24	24	21	4	8	1	4	8	1
Divorced	100	100	99	28	17	11	28	17	11
Females 15 years and over	1 240	1 240	1 198	236	223	173	236	223	173
Never married	604	604	590	94	93	100	94	93	100
Now married, except separated	332	332	319	53	62	41	53	62	41
Separated	44	44	42	14	7	7	14	7	7
Widowed	111	111	103	30	24	11	30	24	11
Divorced	149	149	144	45	37	14	45	37	14

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Douglas County	Lawrence city, Oouglas County
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 10	Tract 10 (pt.)
AGE					
All persons	2 161	2 161	1 945	769	767
Under 5 years	179	179	165	18	18
5 to 9 years	163	163	140	18	18
10 to 14 years	150	150	125	29	29
15 to 19 years	335	335	307	223	222
20 to 24 years	502	502	489	303	303
25 to 34 years	403	403	364	97	96
35 to 44 years	201	201	170	37	37
45 to 54 years	115	115	93	19	19
55 to 64 years	61	61	55	13	13
65 to 74 years	43	43	28	11	11
75 to 84 years	7	7	7	1	1
85 years and over	2	2	2	—	—
3 and 4 years	71	71	64	6	6
16 years and over	1 643	1 643	1 495	699	697
18 years and over	1 602	1 602	1 467	691	690
21 years and over	1 177	1 177	1 052	360	359
60 years and over	70	70	54	17	17
62 years and over	62	62	46	14	14
Median	21.8	21.8	21.7	20.8	20.8
Female	1 085	1 085	983	374	374
Under 5 years	86	86	79	7	7
5 to 9 years	81	81	71	13	13
10 to 14 years	73	73	57	16	16
15 to 19 years	187	187	168	122	122
20 to 24 years	250	250	247	141	141
25 to 34 years	191	191	171	33	33
35 to 44 years	110	110	96	22	22
45 to 54 years	54	54	48	8	8
55 to 64 years	26	26	25	7	7
65 to 74 years	22	22	16	4	4
75 to 84 years	4	4	4	1	1
85 years and over	1	1	1	—	—
3 and 4 years	32	32	29	2	2
16 years and over	830	830	765	336	336
18 years and over	808	808	752	334	334
21 years and over	573	573	523	152	152
60 years and over	37	37	30	8	8
62 years and over	32	32	25	6	6
Median	21.5	21.5	21.6	20.5	20.5
Male	1 076	1 076	962	395	393
Median age	22.2	22.2	21.8	21.3	21.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	2 161	2 161	1 945	769	767
In households	1 576	1 576	1 362	211	210
Householder	525	525	451	58	57
Family householder	366	366	305	47	46
Nonfamily householder	159	159	146	11	11
Living alone	109	109	98	8	8
Spouse	201	201	166	22	22
Child	613	613	515	92	92
Other relatives	85	85	82	19	19
Nonrelatives	152	152	148	20	20
Institutionalized persons	4	4	3	1	—
Other persons in group quarters	581	581	580	557	557
Persons per household	2.85	2.85	2.81	3.34	3.35
Persons per family	3.35	3.35	3.33	3.74	3.76
Persons 65 years and over	52	52	37	12	12
In households	50	50	35	12	12
Householder	38	38	26	10	10
Nonfamily householder	16	16	10	2	2
Living alone	16	16	10	2	2
Spouse	8	8	5	1	1
Other relatives	4	4	4	1	1
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	2	2	2	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	366	366	305	47	46
With own children under 18 years	237	237	204	27	26
Number of own children under 18 years	508	508	432	63	63
Married-couple families	240	240	185	32	31
With own children under 18 years	148	148	118	18	17
Number of own children under 18 years	317	317	250	40	40
Female householder, no husband present	94	94	90	9	9
With own children under 18 years	66	66	64	5	5
Number of own children under 18 years	145	145	140	16	16
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	824	824	739	366	364
Never married	494	494	474	306	305
Now married, except separated	254	254	198	42	41
Separated	10	10	10	3	3
Widowed	4	4	2	1	1
Divorced	62	62	55	14	14
Females 15 years and over	845	845	776	338	338
Never married	488	488	465	279	279
Now married, except separated	231	231	195	31	31
Separated	16	16	14	5	5
Widowed	28	28	25	6	6
Divorced	82	82	77	17	17

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Douglas County	Lawrence city, Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 9	Tract 4	Tract 9 (pt.)
AGE						
All persons	2 581	2 581	2 533	503	792	503
Under 5 years	153	153	150	23	48	23
5 to 9 years	105	105	103	13	33	13
10 to 14 years	85	85	84	16	12	16
15 to 19 years	254	254	246	27	100	27
20 to 24 years	723	723	706	173	214	173
25 to 34 years	827	827	818	173	314	173
35 to 44 years	269	269	264	57	66	57
45 to 54 years	90	90	88	8	4	8
55 to 64 years	48	48	47	8	—	8
65 to 74 years	24	24	24	5	—	5
75 to 84 years	1	1	1	—	1	—
85 years and over	2	2	2	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	54	54	54	9	18	9
16 years and over	2 226	2 226	2 185	448	699	448
18 years and over	2 191	2 191	2 152	440	695	440
21 years and over	1 823	1 823	1 792	397	539	397
60 years and over	48	48	47	9	1	9
62 years and over	41	41	41	8	1	8
Median	24.8	24.8	24.8	25.0	24.6	25.0
Female	1 220	1 220	1 187	223	381	223
Under 5 years	76	76	74	10	26	10
5 to 9 years	55	55	54	4	19	4
10 to 14 years	43	43	42	8	6	8
15 to 19 years	126	126	120	12	48	12
20 to 24 years	316	316	306	77	91	77
25 to 34 years	397	397	389	77	161	77
35 to 44 years	124	124	121	23	28	23
45 to 54 years	39	39	38	4	1	4
55 to 64 years	29	29	28	5	—	5
65 to 74 years	14	14	14	3	—	3
75 to 84 years	1	1	1	—	1	—
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	23	23	23	4	7	4
16 years and over	1 039	1 039	1 011	199	330	199
18 years and over	1 018	1 018	991	194	327	194
21 years and over	840	840	820	176	256	176
60 years and over	28	28	27	5	1	5
62 years and over	24	24	24	5	1	5
Median	24.9	24.9	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Male	1 361	1 361	1 346	280	411	280
Median age	24.6	24.6	24.7	24.9	24.0	24.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	2 581	2 581	2 533	503	792	503
In households	2 222	2 222	2 192	498	523	498
Householder	856	856	848	207	188	207
Family householder	434	434	428	87	141	87
Nonfamily householder	422	422	420	120	47	120
Living alone	216	216	215	49	8	49
Spouse	411	411	406	82	136	82
Child	428	428	415	73	94	73
Other relatives	93	93	92	29	6	29
Nonrelatives	434	434	431	107	99	107
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	359	359	341	5	269	5
Persons per household	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.28	2.69	2.28
Persons per family	2.97	2.97	2.97	2.87	2.66	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	27	27	27	5	1	5
In households	27	27	27	5	1	5
Householder	13	13	13	2	—	2
Nonfamily householder	5	5	5	1	—	1
Living alone	5	5	5	1	—	1
Spouse	5	5	5	2	—	2
Other relatives	9	9	9	1	1	1
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	434	434	428	87	141	87
With own children under 18 years	221	221	216	36	67	36
Number of own children under 18 years	380	380	371	62	93	62
Married-couple families	364	364	359	65	136	65
With own children under 18 years	208	208	204	33	66	33
Number of own children under 18 years	358	358	350	58	91	58
Female householder, no husband present	35	35	34	11	4	11
With own children under 18 years	13	13	12	3	1	3
Number of own children under 18 years	19	19	18	4	2	4
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	1 192	1 192	1 179	250	369	250
Never married	746	746	736	170	214	170
Now married, except separated	419	419	416	79	150	79
Separated	15	15	15	—	4	—
Widowed	2	2	2	—	—	—
Divorced	10	10	10	1	1	1
Females 15 years and over	1 046	1 046	1 017	201	330	201
Never married	550	550	530	108	176	108
Now married, except separated	454	454	446	87	152	87
Separated	8	8	8	1	—	1
Widowed	14	14	14	2	2	2
Divorced	20	20	19	3	—	3

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city
AGE			
All persons	2 138	2 138	1 941
Under 5 years	183	183	163
5 to 9 years	126	126	112
10 to 14 years	135	135	119
15 to 19 years	308	308	271
20 to 24 years	493	493	469
25 to 34 years	421	421	394
35 to 44 years	227	227	202
45 to 54 years	114	114	98
55 to 64 years	76	76	67
65 to 74 years	39	39	32
75 to 84 years	11	11	10
85 years and over	5	5	4
3 and 4 years	73	73	67
16 years and over	1 661	1 661	1 519
18 years and over	1 600	1 600	1 474
21 years and over	1 252	1 252	1 150
60 years and over	92	92	77
62 years and over	78	78	64
Median	22.8	22.8	22.8
Female	1 028	1 028	941
Under 5 years	96	96	86
5 to 9 years	57	57	52
10 to 14 years	54	54	46
15 to 19 years	159	159	141
20 to 24 years	213	213	204
25 to 34 years	196	196	186
35 to 44 years	120	120	109
45 to 54 years	54	54	50
55 to 64 years	44	44	38
65 to 74 years	21	21	16
75 to 84 years	10	10	10
85 years and over	4	4	3
3 and 4 years	39	39	36
16 years and over	808	808	746
18 years and over	776	776	723
21 years and over	601	601	560
60 years and over	54	54	44
62 years and over	46	46	36
Median	22.8	22.8	22.9
Male	1 110	1 110	1 000
Median age	22.7	22.7	22.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	2 138	2 138	1 941
In households	1 898	1 898	1 718
Householder	680	680	623
Family householder	364	364	323
Nonfamily householder	316	316	300
Living alone	163	163	152
Spouse	294	294	264
Child	595	595	515
Other relatives	58	58	53
Nonrelatives	271	271	263
Institutionalized persons	7	7	6
Other persons in group quarters	233	233	217
Persons per household	2.53	2.53	2.50
Persons per family	3.19	3.19	3.16
Persons 65 years and over	55	55	46
In households	54	54	45
Householder	37	37	30
Nonfamily householder	17	17	13
Living alone	16	16	12
Spouse	13	13	11
Other relatives	4	4	4
Nonrelatives	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	364	364	323
With own children under 18 years	218	218	193
Number of own children under 18 years	499	499	434
Married-couple families	268	268	234
With own children under 18 years	160	160	137
Number of own children under 18 years	361	361	305
Female householder, no husband present	73	73	72
With own children under 18 years	47	47	47
Number of own children under 18 years	114	114	110
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	873	873	790
Never married	519	519	483
Now married, except separated	285	285	249
Separated	12	12	12
Widowed	4	4	3
Divorced	53	53	43
Females 15 years and over	821	821	757
Never married	409	409	382
Now married, except separated	308	308	277
Separated	11	11	11
Widowed	24	24	23
Divorced	69	69	64

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city
AGE			
All persons	71 747	71 747	56 135
Under 5 years	4 318	4 318	3 239
5 to 9 years	4 255	4 255	3 069
10 to 14 years	3 711	3 711	2 542
15 to 19 years	7 661	7 661	6 382
20 to 24 years	14 098	14 098	13 035
25 to 34 years	12 148	12 148	9 851
35 to 44 years	9 613	9 613	7 113
45 to 54 years	5 520	5 520	3 745
55 to 64 years	4 138	4 138	2 870
65 to 74 years	3 417	3 417	2 357
75 to 84 years	1 975	1 975	1 346
85 years and over	893	893	586
3 and 4 years	1 693	1 693	1 263
16 years and over	58 759	58 759	46 812
18 years and over	57 454	57 454	45 939
21 years and over	47 838	47 838	37 250
60 years and over	8 315	8 315	5 734
62 years and over	7 537	7 537	5 180
Median	26.3	26.3	24.9
Female	36 187	36 187	28 337
Under 5 years	2 067	2 067	1 566
5 to 9 years	2 074	2 074	1 506
10 to 14 years	1 798	1 798	1 229
15 to 19 years	4 054	4 054	3 412
20 to 24 years	6 687	6 687	6 187
25 to 34 years	5 960	5 960	4 754
35 to 44 years	4 826	4 826	3 573
45 to 54 years	2 775	2 775	1 916
55 to 64 years	2 146	2 146	1 497
65 to 74 years	1 897	1 897	1 362
75 to 84 years	1 245	1 245	889
85 years and over	658	658	446
3 and 4 years	803	803	605
16 years and over	29 886	29 886	23 799
18 years and over	29 226	29 226	23 349
21 years and over	24 223	24 223	18 811
60 years and over	4 852	4 852	3 455
62 years and over	4 461	4 461	3 180
Median	27.2	27.2	25.5
Male	35 560	35 560	27 798
Median age	25.5	25.5	24.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	71 747	71 747	56 135
In households	64 341	64 341	49 571
Householder	26 919	26 919	21 465
Family householder	15 488	15 488	11 247
Nonfamily householder	11 431	11 431	10 218
Living alone	7 256	7 256	6 222
Spouse	13 027	13 027	9 206
Child	16 297	16 297	11 532
Other relatives	1 224	1 224	880
Nonrelatives	6 874	6 874	6 488
Institutionalized persons	687	687	441
Other persons in group quarters	6 719	6 719	6 123
Persons per household	2.41	2.41	2.33
Persons per family	2.99	2.99	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	6 285	6 285	4 289
In households	5 702	5 702	3 925
Householder	3 972	3 972	2 763
Nonfamily householder	1 889	1 889	1 384
Living alone	1 822	1 822	1 329
Spouse	1 491	1 491	997
Other relatives	210	210	143
Nonrelatives	29	29	22
Institutionalized persons	575	575	361
Other persons in group quarters	8	8	3
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	15 488	15 488	11 247
With own children under 18 years	7 596	7 596	5 549
Number of own children under 18 years	13 636	13 636	9 789
Married-couple families	13 020	13 020	9 225
With own children under 18 years	6 097	6 097	4 321
Number of own children under 18 years	11 327	11 327	7 927
Female householder, no husband present	1 835	1 835	1 529
With own children under 18 years	1 185	1 185	1 008
Number of own children under 18 years	1 862	1 862	1 557
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	29 215	29 215	23 249
Never married	13 447	13 447	11 988
Now married, except separated	13 476	13 476	9 568
Separated	194	194	155
Widowed	384	384	235
Divorced	1 714	1 714	1 303
Females 15 years and over	30 248	30 248	24 036
Never married	11 784	11 784	10 549
Now married, except separated	13 448	13 448	9 519
Separated	260	260	219
Widowed	2 261	2 261	1 652
Divorced	2 495	2 495	2 097

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Douglas County									
	Lawrence, KS MSA	Lawrence city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.97	Tract 7.98	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	
RACE												
All persons	81 798	65 608	2 483	6 439	9 289	5 809	3 644	7 232	5 538	9 117	5 732	
White	72 885	57 149	2 202	5 282	8 184	5 432	3 451	6 652	5 041	7 716	4 511	
Black	3 324	3 192	168	669	614	173	71	203	71	420	278	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2 161	1 945	69	293	158	43	15	56	101	359	769	
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 134	1 918	68	291	151	43	12	56	99	357	761	
Hispanic	21	21	1	2	6	—	3	—	—	8	—	
Not of Hispanic origin	6	6	10	49	210	127	93	255	111	503	107	
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 581	2 533	9	42	209	126	92	252	111	500	101	
Hispanic	2 545	2 502	—	6	62	41	27	99	52	189	24	
Not of Hispanic origin	1 005	987	—	4	9	5	13	12	17	14	7	
Chinese	122	120	1	7	37	6	11	26	7	45	10	
Japanese	260	256	2	7	39	33	16	42	6	77	1	
Asian Indian	340	338	5	6	21	26	16	53	4	46	29	
Korean	340	327	1	3	10	4	—	5	7	11	9	
Vietnamese	96	94	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cambodian	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hmong	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laotian	48	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Thai	66	65	—	2	1	4	1	—	5	33	9	
Other Asian	260	259	—	11	26	7	8	10	16	20	9	
Pacific Islander	36	31	1	7	1	1	1	3	—	64	6	
Hawaiian	20	15	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	
Samoan	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Guamanian	9	9	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	
Other Pacific Islander	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other race	847	789	34	146	123	34	14	66	57	119	67	
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	81 798	65 608	2 483	6 439	9 289	5 809	3 644	7 232	5 538	9 117	5 732	
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2 138	1 941	73	258	285	134	61	155	153	270	186	
Mexican	297	1 163	65	207	170	77	43	92	107	124	141	
Puerto Rican	122	110	1	19	16	9	5	6	1	23	13	
Cuban	49	49	—	6	6	8	2	3	—	4	—	
Other Hispanic	670	619	7	26	93	40	11	54	44	119	28	
Not of Hispanic origin	79 660	63 667	2 410	6 181	9 004	5 675	3 583	7 077	5 385	8 847	5 546	
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	81 798	65 608	2 483	6 439	9 289	5 809	3 644	7 232	5 538	9 117	5 732	
White	72 885	57 149	2 202	5 282	8 184	5 432	3 451	6 652	5 041	7 716	4 511	
Hispanic origin	1 138	1 014	26	86	156	90	42	76	89	137	87	
Not of Hispanic origin	71 747	56 135	2 176	5 196	8 028	5 342	3 409	6 576	4 952	7 579	4 424	
Black	3 324	3 192	168	669	614	173	71	203	71	420	278	
Hispanic origin	50	44	2	3	7	10	2	9	1	9	3	
Not of Hispanic origin	3 274	3 148	166	666	607	163	69	194	227	411	275	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2 161	1 945	69	293	158	43	15	56	101	359	769	
Hispanic origin	2 020	1 817	12	42	144	43	12	56	97	18	27	
Not of Hispanic origin	2 581	2 533	57	251	210	127	93	255	111	503	107	
Asian or Pacific Islander	40	39	—	49	4	—	—	6	5	4	2	
Hispanic origin	2 541	2 494	10	49	206	127	93	249	106	499	105	
Not of Hispanic origin	847	789	34	146	123	34	14	66	57	119	67	
Other race	769	716	33	127	104	34	14	64	54	102	67	
Hispanic origin	778	73	1	19	19	—	—	2	3	17	—	

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Lawrence city, Douglas County											
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
RACE											
All persons	2 043	6 397	7 051	4 890	9 289	5 090	3 644	7 166	5 381	9 100	5 557
White	1 782	5 242	6 447	3 777	8 184	4 730	3 451	6 589	4 899	7 700	4 348
Black	158	667	168	249	614	159	71	200	216	420	270
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	62	293	80	15	158	40	15	56	101	358	767
American Indian	61	291	78	15	151	40	12	56	99	356	759
Eskimo	1	2	6	—	6	—	3	—	8	—	8
Aleut	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	49	280	792	210	127	93	255	108	503	107
Asian	8	42	276	788	209	126	92	252	108	500	101
Chinese	—	6	109	381	62	41	27	99	49	189	24
Filipino	1	4	15	23	9	5	13	17	14	12	7
Japanese	2	7	37	68	37	6	11	26	7	45	10
Asian Indian	5	6	30	83	39	33	16	42	6	77	1
Korean	—	3	21	113	21	26	16	53	4	46	29
Vietnamese	—	3	17	17	10	4	—	5	7	9	—
Cambodian	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	—
Thai	—	2	8	19	3	—	—	—	—	33	9
Other Asian	—	11	30	78	26	7	8	10	16	20	3
Pacific Islander	1	7	4	4	1	1	1	3	64	9	6
Hawaiian	1	6	—	2	1	—	1	1	—	2	1
Samoan	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Guamanian	—	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other race	32	146	76	57	123	34	14	66	57	119	65
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	2 043	6 397	7 051	4 890	9 289	5 090	3 644	7 166	5 381	9 100	5 557
Hispanic origin (of any race)	67	258	202	189	285	128	61	148	152	270	181
Mexican	61	207	88	65	170	76	43	85	106	124	138
Puerto Rican	1	19	8	9	16	9	5	6	1	23	13
Cuban	—	6	8	7	6	8	2	3	1	4	—
Other Hispanic	5	26	98	108	93	35	11	54	44	119	26
Not of Hispanic origin	1 976	6 139	6 849	4 701	9 004	4 962	3 583	7 018	5 229	8 830	5 376
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	2 043	6 397	7 051	4 890	9 289	5 090	3 644	7 166	5 381	9 100	5 557
White	1 782	5 242	6 447	3 777	8 184	4 730	3 451	6 589	4 899	7 700	4 348
Hispanic origin	24	86	116	122	156	89	42	69	88	137	85
Not of Hispanic origin	1 758	5 156	6 331	3 655	8 028	4 641	3 409	6 520	4 811	7 563	4 263
Black	158	667	168	249	614	159	71	200	216	420	270
Hispanic origin	2	3	1	2	7	5	2	9	1	9	3
Not of Hispanic origin	156	664	167	247	607	154	69	191	215	411	267
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	62	293	80	15	158	40	15	56	101	358	767
Hispanic origin	10	42	9	3	14	—	4	—	4	18	26
Not of Hispanic origin	52	251	71	13	144	—	12	56	97	340	741
Asian or Pacific Islander	9	49	280	792	210	127	93	255	108	503	107
Hispanic origin	—	—	9	9	4	—	—	6	5	4	2
Not of Hispanic origin	9	49	271	783	206	127	93	249	103	499	105
Other race	32	146	76	57	123	34	14	66	57	119	65
Hispanic origin	31	127	67	54	104	34	14	64	54	102	65
Not of Hispanic origin	1	19	9	3	19	—	—	2	3	17	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Douglas County												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area												
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
RACE												
All persons	440	42		719		66	157	17	175	3 268	6 414	4 892
White	420	40		702		63	142	16	163	3 171	6 252	4 767
Black	10	2		14		3	12		8	9	50	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7			3				1	2	65	52	86
American Indian				3				1	2	65	52	86
Eskimo												
Aleut												
Asian or Pacific Islander	1						3			6	30	8
Asian	1						3			6	30	8
Chinese											26	7
Filipino											9	6
Japanese											2	
Asian Indian											4	
Korean											2	
Other Asian	1									6	5	1
Vietnamese											2	
Combodian												
Hmong												
Laotian												
Thai												
Other Asian											1	
Pacific Islander											1	
Hawaiian											4	
Samoan											4	
Guamanian											1	
Other Pacific Islander												
Other race	2								2	17	30	7
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	440	42		719		66	157	17	175	3 268	6 414	4 892
Hispanic origin (of any race)	6			6		7	1		5	63	68	41
Mexican	4			1		7	1		3	45	47	26
Puerto Rican										2	6	4
Cuban												
Other Hispanic	2			5					2	16	15	11
Not of Hispanic origin	434	42		713		59	156	17	170	3 205	6 346	4 851
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	440	42		719		66	157	17	175	3 268	6 414	4 892
White	420	40		702		63	142	16	163	3 171	6 252	4 767
Hispanic origin	2			1		7	1		2	43	35	33
Not of Hispanic origin	418	40		701		56	141	16	161	3 128	6 217	4 734
Black	10	2		14		3	12		8	9	50	24
Hispanic origin				5							1	
Not of Hispanic origin	10	2		9		3	12		8	9	24	
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	7			3				1	2	65	52	86
Hispanic origin	2								1	4	5	1
Not of Hispanic origin	5			3				1	1	61	47	85
Asian or Pacific Islander	1						3			6	30	8
Hispanic origin												
Not of Hispanic origin	1						3			6	30	7
Other race	1						3			6	30	7
Hispanic origin	2								2	17	30	7
Not of Hispanic origin	2								2	16	27	6
Hispanic origin										1	3	
Not of Hispanic origin												

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Douglas County					
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7 97	Tract 7 98
All housing units	31 782	31 782	25 893	1 053	2 894	3 640	2 354	1 665	3 023
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	30 138	30 138	24 513	992	2 700	3 487	2 261	1 546	2 835
Owner-occupied housing units	15 823	15 823	11 335	730	1 350	1 450	1 501	783	1 500
Percent of occupied housing units	52.5	52.5	46.2	73.6	50.0	41.6	66.4	50.6	52.9
White	14 993	14 993	10 594	664	1 234	1 318	1 428	756	1 433
Black	406	406	382	48	66	93	26	10	25
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	193	193	144	6	24	21	10	2	7
Asian or Pacific Islander	143	143	137	2	5	8	33	14	27
Other race	88	88	78	10	21	10	4	1	8
Hispanic origin (of any race)	225	225	187	12	33	31	24	4	22
White, not of Hispanic origin	14 872	14 872	10 500	662	1 225	1 302	1 411	754	1 419
Renter-occupied housing units	14 315	14 315	13 178	262	1 350	2 037	760	763	1 335
White	12 297	12 297	11 205	224	1 095	1 763	689	717	1 185
Black	797	797	786	19	157	144	46	21	56
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	332	332	307	14	62	36	5	4	14
Asian or Pacific Islander	713	713	711	2	13	63	13	19	62
Other race	176	176	169	3	23	31	7	2	18
Hispanic origin (of any race)	455	455	436	10	43	74	17	11	39
White, not of Hispanic origin	12 047	12 047	10 965	219	1 078	1 722	680	709	1 170
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	1 644	1 644	1 380	61	194	153	93	119	188
For sale only	247	247	209	9	28	27	15	15	49
For rent	868	868	794	17	80	94	61	92	117
Rented or sold, not occupied	125	125	104	2	32	8	5	2	15
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	46	46	29	1	5	4	3	1	—
For migrant workers	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	357	357	244	32	49	20	9	9	7
Boarded up	20	20	13	1	6	2	1	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room	695	695	680	2	41	90	79	12	142
2 rooms	1 671	1 671	1 564	14	155	178	35	39	135
3 rooms	3 964	3 964	3 714	58	311	533	193	225	241
4 rooms	6 507	6 507	5 712	272	656	974	337	295	443
5 rooms	5 867	5 867	4 594	312	823	677	336	261	398
6 rooms	4 969	4 969	3 659	201	499	492	354	231	558
7 rooms	3 262	3 262	2 301	100	223	283	296	201	413
8 or more rooms	4 847	4 847	3 669	94	186	413	724	401	693
Median, all housing units	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.8	4.6	6.1	5.5	5.8
Mean, all housing units	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.9	6.2	5.9	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.6	6.2	5.6	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.3	5.4	6.0	7.3	7.4	7.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	16 759	16 759	11 914	849	1 773	1 498	1 458	672	1 496
1, attached	1 582	1 582	1 527	4	53	228	216	242	324
2	1 713	1 713	1 587	12	245	324	52	88	191
3 or 4	2 417	2 417	2 358	11	248	397	131	71	202
5 to 9	2 058	2 058	2 000	2	49	370	86	118	175
10 to 19	2 456	2 456	2 411	3	15	355	126	205	304
20 to 49	1 722	1 722	1 687	—	6	204	203	54	309
50 or more	865	865	865	—	105	—	58	207	—
Mobile home or trailer	2 014	2 014	1 383	160	369	243	21	7	21
Other	196	196	161	12	31	21	3	1	—
Occupied housing units	30 138	30 138	24 513	992	2 700	3 487	2 261	1 546	2 835
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	8 123	8 123	7 056	242	884	1 104	481	440	740
2 persons	10 609	10 609	8 644	361	850	1 281	806	565	891
3 persons	5 087	5 087	4 111	177	441	545	417	265	536
4 persons	4 141	4 141	3 151	123	309	371	377	193	469
5 persons	1 555	1 555	1 109	63	139	130	139	66	149
6 or more persons	623	623	442	26	77	56	41	17	50
Median, occupied housing units	2.15	2.15	2.10	2.20	2.05	2.00	2.31	2.09	2.26
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.37	2.35	2.22	2.15	2.19	2.62	2.40	2.49
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.90	1.90	1.88	2.16	1.91	1.87	1.77	1.75	1.92
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	29 328	29 328	23 810	972	2 614	3 413	2 242	1 533	2 778
1.01 to 1.50	573	573	480	18	68	46	8	7	32
1.51 or more	237	237	223	2	18	28	11	6	25
Mean .....	.45	.45	.46	.47	.48	.45	.41	.39	.43
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	11 821	11 821	9 363	542	995	1 099	1 343	711	1 364
Less than \$20,000	126	126	82	24	38	9	2	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1 241	1 241	873	169	388	133	8	—	29
\$40,000 to \$59,999	3 223	3 223	2 494	243	417	374	100	19	147
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 182	3 182	2 537	71	125	248	379	141	466
\$80,000 to \$99,999	1 910	1 910	1 551	17	19	130	366	117	305
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 476	1 476	1 252	16	5	138	392	203	260
\$150,000 to \$199,999	389	389	322	2	1	42	55	108	102
\$200,000 to \$249,999	144	144	132	—	1	13	22	48	41
\$250,000 to \$299,999	67	67	59	—	1	7	14	29	10
\$300,000 or more	63	63	61	—	—	5	5	45	4
Median (dollars)	67 500	67 500	68 900	44 600	42 400	62 000	90 200	118 600	82 500
Mean (dollars)	77 600	77 600	79 800	48 000	44 700	75 500	99 200	144 300	96 500
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 982	13 982	13 085	252	1 321	2 023	747	760	1 317
Median contract rent (dollars)	343	343	347	281	270	348	388	518	396
Mean contract rent (dollars)	363	363	368	287	267	365	423	614	432
With meals included in rent	155	155	154	1	—	1	2	107	3
Median contract rent (dollars)	991	991	989	313	—	513	288	1 214	709
No meals included in rent	13 593	13 593	12 744	242	1 292	1 989	732	647	1 295
No cash rent	234	234	187	9	29	33	13	6	19

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County—Con.			Lawrence city, Douglas County					
	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
All housing units.....	2 285	3 934	2 080	883	2 875	2 862	708	3 640	2 077
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 174	3 737	1 986	828	2 683	2 673	696	3 487	1 992
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 175	1 529	1 361	600	1 341	407	23	1 450	1 264
Percent of occupied housing units.....	54.0	40.9	68.5	72.5	50.0	15.2	3.3	41.6	63.5
White.....	1 098	1 458	1 262	540	1 225	381	23	1 318	1 195
Black.....	34	26	48	44	66	15	—	93	23
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	16	20	35	5	24	5	—	21	9
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	17	15	11	2	5	5	—	8	33
Other race.....	10	10	5	9	21	1	—	10	4
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	24	18	22	10	33	4	—	31	23
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 086	1 449	1 247	539	1 216	379	23	1 302	1 178
Renter-occupied housing units.....	999	2 208	625	228	1 342	2 266	673	2 037	728
White.....	897	1 733	532	193	1 087	2 020	444	1 763	658
Black.....	48	146	39	18	57	77	35	144	46
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	22	103	23	12	27	1	—	36	4
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	20	192	20	2	13	119	188	63	13
Other race.....	12	34	11	3	23	23	5	31	7
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	37	87	21	10	43	71	29	74	17
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	873	1 683	523	188	1 070	1 978	422	1 722	649
VACANCY STATUS*									
Vacant housing units.....	111	197	94	55	192	189	12	153	85
For sale only.....	28	6	26	7	28	9	—	27	15
For rent.....	60	130	42	16	80	107	9	94	59
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	6	3	13	2	30	23	—	8	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	12	1	1	1	5	—	1	4	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	5	57	12	29	49	50	2	20	4
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	1	6	4	—	2	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	11	80	4	2	41	186	34	90	79
2 rooms.....	90	347	32	12	155	419	124	178	34
3 rooms.....	340	664	106	53	307	671	397	533	186
4 rooms.....	461	1 153	395	253	652	701	107	974	313
5 rooms.....	416	571	570	277	820	327	17	677	291
6 rooms.....	388	376	483	165	496	198	10	492	283
7 rooms.....	200	288	254	70	222	138	3	283	246
8 or more rooms.....	379	455	236	51	182	222	16	413	645
Median, all housing units.....	5.1	4.3	5.4	4.9	4.8	3.7	3.0	4.6	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	4.7	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.1	3.1	4.9	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.1	4.3	5.4	5.0	4.9	3.7	3.0	4.6	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	6.2	5.8	5.1	5.4	6.5	6.4	6.0	7.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.9	3.7	4.6	4.4	4.2	3.5	3.0	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	991	1 360	1 626	694	1 756	675	34	1 498	1 207
1, attached.....	211	98	113	3	53	40	4	228	215
2.....	121	219	99	12	245	234	5	324	50
3 or 4.....	122	426	50	11	698	670	6	370	86
5 to 9.....	225	223	117	2	49	608	27	355	126
10 to 19.....	163	474	16	2	13	422	331	204	203
20 to 49.....	78	728	—	—	6	91	14	—	58
50 or more.....	143	—	—	—	105	67	285	—	2
Mobile home or trailer.....	217	392	47	149	369	—	—	243	3
Other.....	14	14	12	10	31	27	2	21	3
Occupied housing units.....	2 174	3 737	1 986	828	2 683	2 673	696	3 487	1 992
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	538	1 032	423	207	879	1 204	75	1 104	443
2 persons.....	710	1 518	740	303	843	858	287	1 281	694
3 persons.....	408	587	345	147	439	316	182	545	363
4 persons.....	366	414	267	104	309	198	139	371	339
5 persons.....	120	124	150	48	138	61	11	130	118
6 or more persons.....	32	62	61	19	75	36	2	56	35
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.27	2.05	2.27	2.18	2.05	1.65	2.45	2.00	2.30
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.72	2.32	2.28	2.20	2.16	2.06	2.42	2.19	2.67
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	1.90	1.89	2.25	2.13	1.91	1.57	2.45	1.87	1.76
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	2 139	3 600	1 936	813	2 598	2 623	527	3 413	1 973
1.01 to 1.50.....	29	89	31	13	67	26	132	46	8
1.51 or more.....	6	48	19	2	18	24	37	28	11
Mean.....	.46	.48	.46	.48	.48	.48	.84	.45	.41
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	918	1 111	1 210	470	992	339	20	1 099	1 189
Less than \$20,000.....	3	1	8	24	38	1	—	9	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	5	16	102	161	388	39	1	133	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	120	327	682	216	416	115	6	374	83
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	274	496	302	59	124	115	8	248	325
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	331	220	82	6	18	38	2	130	312
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	174	47	27	4	5	21	3	138	375
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	7	3	4	—	1	6	—	42	53
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	2	1	3	—	—	3	—	13	21
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	11
\$300,000 or more.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	5
Median (dollars).....	83 700	67 700	54 100	43 100	42 300	61 800	65 000	62 000	92 000
Mean (dollars).....	84 800	70 100	57 900	44 000	44 600	67 500	71 000	75 500	100 900
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	993	2 202	611	224	1 317	2 256	673	2 023	724
Median contract rent (dollars).....	388	342	346	284	270	314	198	348	389
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	378	351	340	288	267	336	312	365	425
With meals included in rent.....	—	4	1	1	—	3	32	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	306	263	313	—	450	501	513	288
No meals included in rent.....	984	2 175	596	216	1 288	2 232	627	1 989	710
No cash rent.....	9	23	14	7	29	21	14	33	12

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence city, Douglas County—Con					Remainder of Douglas County			
	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 665	2 997	2 255	3 928	2 003	170	19	—	277
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 546	2 810	2 145	3 731	1 922	164	17	—	269
Owner-occupied housing units	783	1 482	1 149	1 523	1 313	130	9	—	237
Percent of occupied housing units	50.6	52.7	53.6	40.8	68.3	79.3	52.9	—	88.1
White	756	1 417	1 072	1 452	1 215	124	9	—	233
Black	10	23	34	26	48	4	—	—	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	7	16	20	35	1	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	14	27	17	15	11	—	—	—	—
Other race	1	8	10	10	4	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4	20	24	18	20	2	—	—	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	754	1 405	1 060	1 443	1 201	123	9	—	233
Renter-occupied housing units	763	1 328	996	2 208	609	34	8	—	32
White	717	1 178	894	1 733	518	31	8	—	31
Black	21	56	48	146	38	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	14	22	103	22	2	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	19	62	20	192	20	—	—	—	—
Other race	2	18	12	34	11	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	11	38	37	87	19	—	—	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	709	1 164	870	1 683	510	31	8	—	31
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	119	187	110	197	81	6	2	—	8
For sale only	15	48	28	6	26	2	—	—	—
For rent	92	117	59	130	31	1	—	—	2
Rented or sold, not occupied	2	15	6	3	11	—	2	—	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	—	12	1	1	—	—	—	—
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	9	7	5	57	12	3	—	—	5
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room	12	142	10	80	4	—	—	—	—
2 rooms	39	135	90	347	31	2	—	—	1
3 rooms	225	240	340	664	98	5	4	—	7
4 rooms	295	441	458	1 152	366	19	4	—	24
5 rooms	261	394	408	570	552	35	3	—	45
6 rooms	231	549	379	375	481	36	3	—	71
7 rooms	201	408	197	286	247	30	1	—	50
8 or more rooms	401	688	373	454	224	43	4	—	79
Median, all housing units	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.3	5.4	6.2	5.0	—	6.4
Mean, all housing units	5.9	5.8	5.4	4.7	5.6	6.4	5.6	—	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.8	5.1	4.3	5.4	6.2	5.3	—	6.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	7.4	7.1	6.3	6.2	5.8	6.3	5.8	—	6.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.6	5.3	4.2	—	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	672	1 473	961	1 355	1 589	155	17	—	251
1, attached	242	322	211	98	111	1	—	—	1
2	88	190	121	219	99	—	—	—	2
3 or 4	71	202	122	426	50	—	—	—	4
5 to 9	118	175	225	223	117	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	205	304	163	474	16	1	2	—	—
20 to 49	54	309	78	728	—	—	—	—	—
50 or more	207	—	143	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1	1	217	391	10	11	—	—	19
Other	7	21	14	14	11	2	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 546	2 810	2 145	3 731	1 922	164	17	—	269
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	440	736	529	1 031	408	35	5	—	38
2 persons	565	880	701	1 516	716	58	7	—	112
3 persons	265	532	402	586	334	30	2	—	54
4 persons	193	466	363	413	256	19	—	—	38
5 persons	66	147	118	123	149	15	1	—	21
6 or more persons	17	49	32	62	59	7	2	—	6
Median, occupied housing units	2.09	2.26	2.28	2.05	2.27	2.31	2.00	—	2.36
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.40	2.49	2.74	2.32	2.28	2.29	1.75	—	2.41
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.75	1.92	1.91	1.89	2.25	2.50	3.00	—	1.92
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 533	2 753	2 110	3 594	1 873	159	16	—	269
1.01 to 1.50	7	32	29	89	31	5	1	—	—
1.51 or more	6	25	6	48	18	—	—	—	—
Mean .....	.39	.43	.46	.48	.46	.42	.42	—	.40
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	711	1 351	895	1 107	1 190	72	3	—	154
Less than \$20,000	1	—	—	1	8	—	—	—	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	28	5	16	98	8	—	—	4
\$40,000 to \$59,999	19	146	117	326	676	27	1	—	17
\$60,000 to \$79,999	141	458	268	495	296	12	1	—	54
\$80,000 to \$99,999	117	305	326	218	79	11	1	—	54
\$100,000 to \$149,999	203	259	171	47	26	12	—	—	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999	108	100	5	3	4	2	—	—	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	48	41	1	1	3	—	—	—	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	29	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	45	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	118 600	82 700	83 800	67 700	54 000	61 300	62 500	—	80 000
Mean (dollars)	144 300	96 600	84 800	70 100	57 800	73 900	63 300	—	85 700
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	760	1 315	992	2 202	599	28	4	—	23
Median contract rent (dollars)	518	397	388	342	350	263	350	—	337
Mean contract rent (dollars)	614	432	378	351	342	277	381	—	358
With meals included in rent	107	3	—	4	1	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 214	709	—	306	263	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	647	1 293	983	2 175	584	26	4	—	22
No cash rent	6	19	9	23	14	2	—	—	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Douglas County—Con.							
	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
All housing units.....	—	26	30	6	77	1 241	2 249	1 794
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	—	25	29	6	64	1 184	2 137	1 730
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	18	26	6	48	789	1 690	1 535
Percent of occupied housing units.....	—	72.0	89.7	100.0	75.0	66.6	79.1	88.7
White.....	—	16	26	6	47	769	1 665	1 504
Black.....	—	2	—	—	—	4	9	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	10	24
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	2	—	—	2	10	11	10
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	14	26	6	46	761	1 657	1 497
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	7	3	—	16	395	447	195
White.....	—	7	3	—	14	383	425	190
Black.....	—	—	—	—	1	8	8	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	1	6	10	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	—	—	2	10	4	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	—	6	3	—	13	379	423	188
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	—	1	1	—	13	57	112	64
For sale only.....	—	1	—	—	—	6	24	5
For rent.....	—	—	1	—	11	21	26	12
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	—	—	—	2	9	6	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	12
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other vacant.....	—	—	—	—	—	21	50	34
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	—	1	—	—	5	8	1
2 rooms.....	—	—	—	—	1	27	64	12
3 rooms.....	—	1	—	—	8	84	92	49
4 rooms.....	—	2	3	1	29	237	251	225
5 rooms.....	—	4	8	1	18	325	483	351
6 rooms.....	—	9	9	1	2	244	537	398
7 rooms.....	—	5	3	2	7	168	359	336
8 or more rooms.....	—	5	6	1	12	151	455	422
Median, all housing units.....	—	6.2	5.8	6.5	4.5	5.3	5.9	6.2
Mean, all housing units.....	—	6.5	6.1	6.5	5.2	5.5	6.1	6.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	6.1	5.9	6.5	4.9	5.3	6.0	6.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	6.2	6.0	6.5	5.2	5.8	6.2	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	5.3	5.0	—	4.2	4.4	4.7	5.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	—	23	30	5	37	902	1 863	1 562
1, attached.....	—	2	—	—	2	24	17	8
2.....	—	1	—	—	—	70	45	8
3 or 4.....	—	—	—	—	—	16	38	1
5 to 9.....	—	—	—	—	—	20	37	1
10 to 19.....	—	—	—	—	—	21	20	1
20 to 49.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	1	37	182	179	202
Other.....	—	—	—	—	1	6	15	11
Occupied housing units.....	—	25	29	6	64	1 184	2 137	1 730
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	—	4	9	1	15	266	434	260
2 persons.....	—	11	9	2	24	347	751	644
3 persons.....	—	4	6	1	11	243	340	285
4 persons.....	—	3	3	1	11	211	366	338
5 persons.....	—	2	2	1	80	180	180	143
6 or more persons.....	—	1	—	—	2	37	66	60
Median, occupied housing units.....	—	2.27	2.11	2.50	2.21	2.44	2.34	2.44
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	—	2.28	2.17	2.50	2.24	2.49	2.40	2.44
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	—	2.25	1.50	—	2.10	2.29	2.06	2.47
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	—	25	29	6	63	1 146	2 108	1 697
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	—	—	—	—	35	21	31
1.51 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	2
Mean.....	—	.40	.37	.44	.45	.48	.44	.44
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	—	13	23	4	20	620	922	627
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	3	—	—	13	11	83
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	—	1	—	—	4	131	137	127
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	—	1	3	1	6	246	300	151
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	—	8	6	1	6	170	236	109
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	5	2	3	46	128	100
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	1	3	—	1	12	78	35
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	2	2	—	—	2	22	5
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	68 800	77 500	77 500	60 000	53 000	60 600	73 300
Mean (dollars).....	—	82 100	85 000	75 000	61 400	54 900	67 000	81 100
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	—	2	1	—	12	370	348	109
Median contract rent (dollars).....	—	262	288	—	250	288	266	246
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	262	287	—	232	294	273	263
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	1 250	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	—	2	1	—	12	359	334	89
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	10	14	20

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are <400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA		Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County					
	Lawrence, KS MSA	Total	Lawrence city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 7, 9, 8	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	
Occupied housing units -----	27 290	27 290	21 799	2 329	3 081	2 618	1 995	3 191	1 794	
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14 993	14 993	10 594	1 234	1 318	1 433	1 098	1 458	1 262	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	54.9	54.9	48.6	53.0	42.8	54.7	55.0	45.7	70.3	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 297	12 297	11 205	1 095	1 763	1 185	897	1 733	532	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	45.1	45.1	51.4	47.0	57.2	45.3	45.0	54.3	29.7	
ROOMS										
1 room -----	487	487	475	38	73	96	7	39	3	
2 rooms -----	1 218	1 218	1 122	119	144	94	78	212	16	
3 rooms -----	3 121	3 121	2 907	234	438	192	286	481	82	
4 rooms -----	5 323	5 323	4 627	383	708	553	372	905	319	
5 rooms -----	3 153	3 153	3 193	663	582	353	359	492	494	
6 rooms -----	4 432	4 432	3 193	406	417	360	344	532	426	
7 rooms -----	3 016	3 016	2 707	186	249	384	178	275	232	
8 or more rooms -----	4 546	4 546	3 416	156	390	646	349	435	222	
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.7	5.1	4.6	5.1	4.5	5.5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.4	6.1	7.1	6.3	6.2	5.8	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.6	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	15 202	15 202	10 630	1 460	1 316	1 361	902	1 282	1 437	
2, attached -----	1 339	1 339	1 289	29	172	291	179	92	91	
3 or 4 -----	1 400	1 400	1 292	178	271	169	103	178	79	
5 to 9 -----	1 943	1 943	1 890	154	328	175	90	316	37	
10 to 19 -----	1 655	1 655	1 604	43	307	130	184	149	100	
20 to 49 -----	1 853	1 853	1 815	7	298	246	131	333	12	
50 or more -----	1 300	1 300	1 267	5	156	226	68	518	—	
Mobile home or trailer -----	691	691	691	96	—	—	132	—	—	
Other -----	1 757	1 757	1 691	330	216	19	196	316	31	
150 -----	150	150	122	27	17	19	10	7	7	
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	7 354	7 354	6 311	789	975	664	498	886	397	
2 persons -----	9 728	9 728	7 794	1 600	1 600	1 600	1 600	1 600	1 600	
3 persons -----	4 551	4 551	3 604	372	481	499	369	489	310	
4 persons -----	3 750	3 750	2 793	251	316	440	333	347	234	
5 persons -----	1 389	1 389	953	108	106	133	109	104	130	
6 or more persons -----	518	518	344	51	43	42	26	50	44	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.15	2.15	2.09	2.00	1.99	2.27	2.26	2.04	2.24	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.36	2.36	2.33	2.12	2.18	2.47	2.71	2.29	2.25	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.87	1.87	1.85	1.81	1.84	1.94	1.88	1.86	2.20	
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	26 753	26 753	21 363	2 269	3 029	2 579	1 969	3 132	1 763	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	410	410	322	47	30	24	21	50	22	
1.51 or more -----	127	127	114	13	22	15	9	9	5	
Mean -----	.44	.44	.44	.45	.44	.42	.46	.45	.44	
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	11 168	11 168	8 758	900	1 002	1 307	854	1 067	1 123	
Less than \$20,000 -----	111	111	69	31	7	—	3	1	7	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 118	1 118	755	341	104	27	4	16	91	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	3 020	3 020	2 305	385	334	144	113	312	628	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	3 025	3 025	2 371	116	229	449	250	282	282	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 833	1 833	1 481	19	126	290	306	214	81	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 420	1 420	1 202	5	135	249	167	44	27	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	376	376	314	1	42	97	7	3	4	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	137	137	125	1	13	39	2	1	3	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	65	65	57	—	5	8	1	—	—	
\$300,000 or more -----	61	61	61	—	—	4	—	—	—	
Median (dollars) -----	68 000	68 000	69 700	42 800	63 400	82 200	84 000	67 800	54 500	
Mean (dollars) -----	78 200	78 200	80 800	45 200	77 900	96 200	85 000	70 200	58 400	
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	11 986	11 986	11 128	1 071	1 752	1 168	891	1 727	522	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	349	349	354	279	351	402	386	351	350	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	371	371	378	278	369	437	377	359	347	
With meals included in rent -----	137	137	136	—	—	3	—	2	1	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	1 052	1 052	1 050	—	—	709	—	325	263	
No meals included in rent -----	11 635	11 635	10 825	1 046	1 725	1 148	883	1 705	508	
No cash rent -----	214	214	167	25	27	17	8	20	13	

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Lawrence city, Douglas County									
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units -----									
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 225	381	23	1 318	1 417	1 072	1 452	1 215	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	53.0	15.9	4.9	42.8	54.6	54.5	45.6	70.1	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 087	2 020	444	1 763	1 178	894	1 733	518	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	47.0	84.1	95.1	57.2	45.4	45.5	54.4	29.9	
ROOMS									
1 room -----	38	133	16	73	96	6	39	3	
2 rooms -----	119	324	61	144	94	78	212	15	
3 rooms -----	231	554	270	438	191	288	481	77	
4 rooms -----	520	593	80	788	351	386	904	303	
5 rooms -----	660	292	14	582	350	352	476	476	
6 rooms -----	403	173	9	417	491	335	351	424	
7 rooms -----	189	120	3	249	381	175	273	225	
8 or more rooms -----	152	208	14	390	641	343	434	210	
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.9	3.8	3.1	4.7	5.9	5.1	4.5	5.5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.4	6.6	6.4	6.1	7.1	6.3	6.2	5.8	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.2	3.5	3.1	3.9	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.6	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached -----	1 444	602	31	1 316	1 341	873	1 277	1 400	
1, attached -----	29	31	5	172	289	179	92	89	
2 -----	178	195	6	271	168	103	178	79	
3 or 4 -----	154	595	18	328	175	90	316	37	
5 to 9 -----	43	491	181	307	130	184	149	100	
10 to 19 -----	6	331	12	298	246	131	333	12	
20 to 49 -----	5	78	212	156	226	68	518	—	
50 or more -----	96	61	—	—	—	132	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer -----	330	—	2	216	1	196	315	10	
Other -----	27	17	—	17	19	10	7	6	
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person -----	784	1 067	60	975	661	489	885	382	
2 persons -----	751	775	185	1 160	830	651	1 313	656	
3 persons -----	370	285	108	481	495	363	488	301	
4 persons -----	251	187	108	316	437	330	346	223	
5 persons -----	107	56	5	106	131	107	103	129	
6 or more persons -----	49	31	1	43	26	26	50	42	
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.00	1.67	2.44	1.99	2.27	2.26	2.04	2.24	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.13	2.03	2.42	2.18	2.47	2.72	2.29	2.25	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.80	1.59	2.44	1.84	1.94	1.88	1.86	2.21	
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less -----	2 253	2 366	361	3 029	2 556	1 940	3 126	1 703	
1.01 to 1.50 -----	46	17	94	30	24	21	50	22	
1.51 or more -----	13	18	12	22	15	5	9	8	
Mean -----	.45	.46	.77	.44	.42	.46	.45	.44	
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----									
Less than \$20,000 -----	897	318	20	1 002	1 295	831	1 063	1 103	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	31	1	—	7	—	—	—	7	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	341	31	1	104	26	4	16	87	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	384	109	6	334	143	110	311	622	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	110	110	8	229	441	244	475	276	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	18	38	2	126	290	301	212	78	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	5	19	3	135	249	164	44	26	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	6	—	42	95	5	3	4	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	1	3	—	13	39	1	1	3	
\$300,000 or more -----	—	1	—	5	4	1	—	—	
Median (dollars) -----	42 800	62 300	65 000	63 600	82 400	84 100	67 800	54 500	
Mean (dollars) -----	45 200	68 200	71 000	77 900	96 300	85 000	70 100	58 400	
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----									
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	1 067	2 012	444	1 752	1 166	890	1 727	512	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	278	316	286	351	402	386	351	352	
With meals included in rent -----	—	3	30	369	437	377	359	349	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	—	450	520	—	709	—	325	263	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	1 042	1 988	412	1 725	1 146	882	1 705	498	
No meals included in rent -----	25	21	12	27	17	8	20	13	
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA		Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County			Lawrence city, Douglas County		
	1 203		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 9	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	1 203		1 203	1 168	223	237	172	223	237	172
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units -----	406		406	382	66	93	26	66	93	26
Percent of occupied housing units -----	33.7		33.7	32.7	29.6	39.2	15.0	29.6	39.2	15.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	797		797	786	157	144	146	157	144	146
Percent of occupied housing units -----	66.3		66.3	67.3	70.4	60.8	84.9	70.4	60.8	84.9
ROOMS										
1 room -----	35		35	35	2	6	2	2	6	2
2 rooms -----	73		73	73	14	6	24	14	6	24
3 rooms -----	198		198	197	33	29	38	33	29	38
4 rooms -----	319		319	309	55	75	69	55	75	69
5 rooms -----	223		223	215	53	50	53	53	50	53
6 rooms -----	190		190	182	42	44	44	42	44	44
7 rooms -----	73		73	71	12	18	5	12	18	5
8 or more rooms -----	92		92	86	12	9	8	12	9	8
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.4		4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	3.8	4.6	4.5	3.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.9		5.9	5.9	5.5	5.6	6.5	5.5	5.6	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9		3.9	3.9	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.1	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	489		489	460	114	98	23	114	98	23
1, attached -----	91		91	91	14	30	14	14	30	9
2 -----	80		80	79	23	22	9	23	22	9
3 or 4 -----	163		163	161	48	21	37	48	21	37
5 to 9 -----	98		98	98	1	23	21	1	23	21
10 to 19 -----	105		105	104	3	21	28	3	21	28
20 to 49 -----	87		87	87	1	15	46	1	15	46
50 or more -----	46		46	46	7	—	—	7	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	34		34	32	10	5	8	10	5	8
Other -----	10		10	10	2	2	—	2	2	—
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	384		384	374	65	74	58	65	74	58
2 persons -----	351		351	351	51	73	57	51	73	57
3 persons -----	197		197	192	21	34	27	21	34	27
4 persons -----	140		140	132	29	32	19	29	32	19
5 persons -----	81		81	79	19	19	8	19	19	8
6 or more persons -----	50		50	48	17	10	3	17	10	3
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.12		2.12	2.12	2.41	2.11	1.93	2.41	2.11	1.93
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.42		2.42	2.44	2.28	2.20	3.25	2.28	2.20	3.25
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.98		1.98	1.97	2.48	2.06	1.88	2.48	2.06	1.88
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	1 141		1 141	1 107	206	230	160	206	230	160
1.01 to 1.50 -----	43		43	42	13	6	9	13	6	9
1.51 or more -----	19		19	19	4	1	3	4	1	3
Mean -----	.54		.54	.54	.62	.52	.59	.61	.52	.59
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	340		340	322	57	70	18	57	70	18
Less than \$20,000 -----	11		11	10	5	2	—	5	2	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	84		84	82	30	26	—	30	26	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	115		115	109	18	29	4	18	29	4
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	81		81	77	4	11	10	4	11	10
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	30		30	27	—	1	3	—	1	3
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	15		15	13	—	1	—	—	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2		2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1		1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more -----	1		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	50 900		50 900	50 400	35 900	42 700	68 000	35 900	42 700	68 000
Mean (dollars) -----	58 100		58 100	57 700	38 000	45 700	70 100	38 000	45 700	70 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	784		784	773	154	141	146	154	141	146
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	320		320	321	202	324	320	202	324	320
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	318		318	318	215	330	326	215	330	326
With meals included in rent -----	13		13	13	—	1	—	—	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	445		445	445	—	513	—	—	513	—
No meals included in rent -----	759		759	748	151	135	145	151	135	145
No cash rent -----	12		12	12	3	5	1	3	5	1

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Douglas County		Lawrence city, Douglas County
		Total	Lawrence city	Total	Totals 10 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units	525	525	451	58	57	
TENURE						
Owner-occupied housing units	193	193	144	35	35	
Percent of occupied housing units	36.8	36.8	31.9	60.3	61.4	
Renter-occupied housing units	332	332	307	23	22	
Percent of occupied housing units	63.2	63.2	68.1	39.7	38.6	
ROOMS						
1 room	6	6	6	—	—	
2 rooms	36	36	35	2	2	
3 rooms	90	83	83	4	4	
4 rooms	137	137	124	9	8	
5 rooms	111	111	96	18	18	
6 rooms	65	65	54	13	13	
7 rooms	40	40	27	10	10	
8 or more rooms	4	4	26	2	2	
Median, occupied housing units	4.5	4.5	4.3	5.3	5.3	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.5	4.9	5.6	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.9	4.9	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE						
1, detached	219	219	168	48	48	
1, attached	31	31	29	—	—	
2, detached	43	43	42	1	1	
3 or 4	59	59	59	3	3	
5 to 9	32	32	31	3	3	
10 to 19	39	39	39	—	—	
20 to 49	36	36	36	—	—	
50 or more	6	6	6	—	—	
Mobile home or trailer	58	58	39	1	—	
Other	2	2	2	1	1	
PERSONS IN UNIT						
1 person	109	109	98	8	8	
2 persons	138	138	124	15	15	
3 persons	106	106	87	9	8	
4 persons	101	101	81	11	11	
5 persons	48	48	41	9	9	
6 or more persons	23	23	20	6	6	
Median, occupied housing units	2.65	2.65	2.54	3.17	3.19	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.95	2.95	2.89	3.40	3.40	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.47	2.47	2.41	2.88	2.83	
PERSONS PER ROOM						
1.00 or less	481	481	410	54	53	
1.01 to 1.50	35	35	33	3	3	
1.51 or more	9	9	8	1	1	
Mean	.63	.63	.66	.69	.69	
VALUE						
Specified owner-occupied housing units	130	130	107	29	29	
Less than \$20,000	2	2	1	—	—	
\$20,000 to \$29,999	21	21	18	3	3	
\$30,000 to \$39,999	50	50	43	20	20	
\$40,000 to \$49,999	34	34	29	6	6	
\$50,000 to \$59,999	10	10	9	—	—	
\$60,000 to \$69,999	9	9	7	—	—	
\$70,000 to \$79,999	3	3	2	—	—	
\$80,000 to \$89,999	1	1	—	—	—	
\$90,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	—	—	—	—	—	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	—	—	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	55,600	55,600	55,300	48,500	48,500	
Mean (dollars)	62,800	62,800	61,600	49,900	49,900	
CONTRACT RENT						
Specified renter-occupied housing units	324	324	305	23	22	
Median contract rent (dollars)	313	313	313	355	357	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	315	315	316	350	355	
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	
No meals included in rent	320	320	301	22	21	
No cash rent	4	4	4	1	1	

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County		Lawrence city, Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 9	Tract 4	Tract 9 (pt.)	
Occupied housing units -----	856	856	848	207	188	207	
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	143	143	137	15	-	15	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	16.7	16.7	16.2	7.2	-	7.2	
Renter-occupied housing units -----	713	713	711	192	188	192	
Percent of occupied housing units -----	83.3	83.3	83.8	92.8	100.0	92.8	
ROOMS							
1 room -----	117	117	117	32	16	32	
2 rooms -----	210	210	210	72	60	72	
3 rooms -----	235	235	233	57	92	57	
4 rooms -----	143	143	142	30	19	30	
5 rooms -----	48	48	47	11	-	11	
6 rooms -----	30	30	29	1	-	1	
7 rooms -----	23	23	22	3	-	3	
8 or more rooms -----	50	50	48	1	1	1	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.5	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.2	6.2	6.2	4.3	-	4.3	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.4	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached -----	141	141	136	15	1	15	
2, detached -----	29	29	29	1	4	1	
3, detached -----	34	34	34	4	-	4	
4 or 4 -----	66	66	66	15	-	15	
5 to 9 -----	112	112	111	16	5	16	
10 to 19 -----	258	258	258	55	133	55	
20 to 49 -----	152	152	152	92	2	92	
50 or more -----	50	50	50	7	43	7	
Mobile home or trailer -----	8	8	8	2	-	2	
Other -----	6	6	4	-	-	-	
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person -----	216	216	215	49	8	49	
2 persons -----	310	310	307	94	84	94	
3 persons -----	179	179	177	38	61	38	
4 persons -----	107	107	106	19	29	19	
5 persons -----	23	23	23	3	5	3	
6 or more persons -----	21	21	20	4	1	4	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.18	2.18	2.18	2.08	2.53	2.08	
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.29	3.29	3.31	4.00	-	4.00	
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.06	2.06	2.06	2.02	2.53	2.02	
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less -----	702	702	695	160	128	160	
.01 to 1.50 -----	77	77	76	16	36	16	
.51 or more -----	77	77	77	31	24	31	
Mean -----	.78	.78	.78	.89	1.05	.89	
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	116	116	114	10	-	10	
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	3	3	3	5	-	5	
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	18	18	18	4	-	4	
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	27	27	27	1	-	1	
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	30	30	30	-	-	-	
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	26	26	25	-	-	-	
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	4	4	4	-	-	-	
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	4	4	4	-	-	-	
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2	2	2	-	-	-	
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	1	-	-	-	
Median (dollars) -----	87 500	87 500	86 700	60 000	-	60 000	
Mean (dollars) -----	98 300	98 300	97 400	62 800	-	62 800	
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	713	713	711	192	188	192	
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	292	292	292	304	173	304	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	305	305	306	318	245	318	
With meals included in rent -----	4	4	4	2	-	2	
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	769	769	769	287	-	287	
No meals included in rent -----	705	705	703	189	-	189	
No cash rent -----	4	4	4	1	1	1	

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city
Occupied housing units -----	680	680	623
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	225	225	187
Percent of occupied housing units -----	33.1	33.1	30.0
Renter-occupied housing units -----	455	455	436
Percent of occupied housing units -----	66.9	66.9	70.0
ROOMS			
1 room -----	25	25	25
2 rooms -----	65	65	64
3 rooms -----	118	118	114
4 rooms -----	165	165	154
5 rooms -----	112	112	102
6 rooms -----	76	76	67
7 rooms -----	37	37	28
8 or more rooms -----	82	82	69
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.3	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.2	6.2	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.7	3.7	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	255	255	216
2, attached -----	45	45	45
3 or 4 -----	47	47	44
5 to 9 -----	72	72	72
10 to 19 -----	60	60	59
20 to 49 -----	80	80	80
50 or more -----	64	64	64
Mobile home or trailer -----	15	15	15
Other -----	38	38	25
	4	4	3
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	163	163	152
2 persons -----	228	228	214
3 persons -----	128	128	115
4 persons -----	107	107	95
5 persons -----	36	36	32
6 or more persons -----	18	18	15
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.28	2.28	2.25
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.93	2.93	2.94
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.05	2.05	2.03
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	636	636	582
1.01 to 1.50 -----	26	26	23
1.51 or more -----	18	18	18
Mean -----	.59	.59	.60
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	180	180	157
Less than \$20,000 -----	1	1	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	27	27	25
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	48	48	41
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	49	49	44
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	25	25	22
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	21	21	18
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	4	4	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	2	2	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2	2	2
\$300,000 or more -----	1	1	2
Median (dollars) -----	66,600	66,600	66,600
Mean (dollars) -----	76,100	76,100	73,300
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	451	451	432
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	337	337	339
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	346	346	348
With meals included in rent -----	2	2	2
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	650	650	650
No meals included in rent -----	444	444	426
No cash rent -----	5	5	4

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Douglas County	
	Lawrence, KS MSA	Lowrence city
Occupied housing units -----	26 919	21 465
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14 872	10 500
Percent of occupied housing units -----	55.2	48.9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 047	10 965
Percent of occupied housing units -----	44.8	51.1
ROOMS		
1 room -----	473	461
2 rooms -----	1 180	1 085
3 rooms -----	3 051	2 839
4 rooms -----	5 060	4 849
5 rooms -----	3 089	3 096
6 rooms -----	3 391	3 160
7 rooms -----	3 000	2 095
8 or more rooms -----	4 495	3 380
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.2	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached -----	15 071	10 527
2 -----	1 316	1 266
3 -----	1 377	1 270
3 or 4 -----	1 906	1 853
5 to 9 -----	1 614	1 563
10 to 19 -----	1 808	1 770
20 to 49 -----	1 265	1 232
50 or more -----	679	679
Mobile home or trailer -----	1 736	1 185
Other -----	147	120
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person -----	7 256	6 222
2 persons -----	9 595	7 671
3 persons -----	4 485	3 547
4 persons -----	3 697	2 745
5 persons -----	1 373	940
6 or more persons -----	513	340
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.15	2.09
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.35	2.33
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.87	1.85
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less -----	26 408	21 054
1.11 to 1.30 -----	395	308
1.51 or more -----	116	103
Mean -----	.44	.44
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	11 070	8 677
Less than \$20,000 -----	111	69
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	1 107	746
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	2 997	2 288
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	2 998	2 367
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 816	1 467
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	1 406	1 189
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	376	313
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	136	124
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	63	55
\$300,000 or more -----	60	59
Median (dollars) -----	68 000	69 600
Mean (dollars) -----	78 200	80 700
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	11 739	10 891
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	349	355
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	372	378
With meals included in rent -----	1 036	1 033
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	1 394	1 093
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	209	163
No meals included in rent -----		
No cost rent -----		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Douglas County)										
	Lawrence, KS MSA		Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7,97	Tract 7,98	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10		
		Total Lawrence city											
ANCESTRY													
All persons.....	81 798	65 657	2 460	6 418	9 289	5 782	3 644	7 262	5 496	9 136	5 793		
Ancestry specified.....	73 408	59 238	1 132	5 279	8 582	5 270	3 260	6 823	5 065	8 304	5 148		
Single ancestry.....	42 200	34 870	1 262	2 946	4 915	2 666	1 695	4 000	3 005	4 928	3 307		
Multiple ancestry.....	31 208	24 368	870	2 333	3 667	2 666	1 565	2 823	2 060	3 376	1 841		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	8 390	6 419	328	1 139	707	512	384	439	431	832	645		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported.....	163 596	131 314	4 920	12 836	18 578	11 564	7 288	14 524	10 992	18 272	11 586		
Arab.....	329	304	—	8	31	41	15	20	37	24	33		
Austrian.....	336	291	—	—	77	75	26	—	16	23	55		
Belgian.....	184	148	—	—	6	—	—	26	46	42	—		
Canadian.....	136	129	—	—	8	9	9	16	47	27	—		
Czech.....	525	465	5	8	92	77	42	36	103	38	27		
Danish.....	783	605	45	101	30	75	—	101	54	88	34		
Dutch.....	2 981	2 162	86	131	370	249	71	249	200	390	341		
English.....	14 422	11 254	476	914	1 815	1 241	1 006	1 446	879	1 616	726		
Finish.....	110	99	—	—	—	—	—	17	9	13	32		
French (except Basque).....	3 466	2 546	57	191	350	234	167	366	249	343	214		
French Canadian.....	509	451	15	81	20	48	7	79	10	66	85		
German.....	30 781	23 728	852	2 061	3 388	2 438	1 383	2 910	2 323	3 105	1 768		
Greek.....	171	171	—	17	26	—	—	—	—	18	77		
Hungarian.....	133	114	—	—	56	8	8	4	—	8	7		
Irish.....	14 165	11 173	449	1 186	1 416	1 036	596	1 265	890	1 632	859		
Italian.....	2 413	2 107	—	322	287	141	133	211	211	282	92		
Lithuanian.....	141	121	—	8	10	8	—	30	20	20	—		
Norwegian.....	1 014	911	22	139	120	63	62	119	68	93	36		
Polish.....	1 783	1 462	61	52	166	178	107	224	69	176	65		
Portuguese.....	120	111	—	—	27	—	16	36	—	18	—		
Rumanian.....	21	21	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Russian.....	787	738	15	9	66	172	10	45	50	51	47		
Scotch-Irish.....	2 827	2 076	50	164	427	246	100	299	147	236	235		
Scotch.....	2 558	2 201	131	96	426	241	193	234	137	199	160		
Slovak.....	299	256	—	19	20	46	15	58	58	13	8		
Subsaharan African.....	83	83	—	5	7	—	—	17	—	40	—		
Swedish.....	2 952	2 328	47	247	356	245	218	210	241	335	155		
Swiss.....	724	623	—	150	158	53	47	16	51	54	22		
Ukrainian.....	89	89	—	—	22	32	—	—	—	—	10		
United States or American.....	2 705	1 860	—	245	175	76	86	242	186	363	229		
Welsh.....	1 335	1 107	41	41	246	61	86	127	61	237	56		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	37	37	—	—	9	—	21	—	—	—	7		
Yugoslavian.....	52	46	—	—	—	—	—	14	10	13	—		
Other ancestries.....	72 024	59 227	2 348	6 566	7 969	4 375	2 768	5 724	4 688	8 338	5 996		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	91	91	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American.....	77	77	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	24	—		
Costa Rican.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	24	—		
Guatemalan.....	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Honduran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nicaraguan.....	9	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Panamanian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salvadoran.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American, origin not specified.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
South American.....	249	244	—	—	63	—	—	—	7	56	—		
Argentinean.....	47	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—		
Chilean.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Colombian.....	47	47	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	7	—		
Ecuadorian.....	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peruvian.....	36	36	—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Venezuelan.....	60	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—		
Other South American.....	50	50	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	—	—		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Lawrence city, Douglas County												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area												
Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7, 97 (pt.)	Tract 7, 98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)		
ANCESTRY												
All persons.....												
2 053	6 387	7 051	4 890	9 289	5 090	3 644	7 166	5 381	9 100	5 606		
1 744	5 248	6 174	4 559	8 582	4 676	3 260	6 733	4 977	8 268	5 017		
1 028	2 946	3 871	3 230	4 915	2 205	1 695	3 929	2 954	4 921	3 176		
716	2 302	2 303	1 329	3 667	2 471	1 565	2 804	2 023	3 347	1 841		
309	1 139	877	331	707	414	384	433	404	832	589		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported.....												
4 106	12 774	14 102	9 780	18 578	10 180	7 288	14 332	10 762	18 200	11 212		
—	8	68	27	31	41	15	20	37	24	33		
—	—	13	13	77	75	26	16	46	23	55		
—	—	6	7	6	9	9	26	47	27	—		
—	—	8	25	92	77	42	36	103	38	27		
5	8	12	11	30	75	71	101	54	88	34		
45	90	77	58	370	144	71	249	194	390	324		
49	131	182	466	1 815	1 145	1 006	1 438	854	1 587	687		
428	907	921	28	—	—	9	17	32	13	32		
—	—	—	204	350	234	167	355	237	329	214		
—	191	211	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	81	19	40	20	39	7	79	10	66	85		
733	2 054	2 499	1 604	3 388	2 078	1 383	2 888	2 289	3 083	1 729		
—	17	14	19	26	—	—	—	—	18	77		
—	—	23	—	56	8	8	4	—	8	7		
348	1 186	1 311	801	1 416	901	596	1 257	866	1 632	859		
—	322	207	221	287	141	133	211	211	282	92		
—	8	18	7	10	8	—	30	20	20	—		
—	151	7	46	120	63	62	119	68	93	36		
14	139	18	133	166	178	107	224	69	176	65		
46	52	246	7	27	—	16	36	—	18	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	8	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15	9	199	74	66	172	10	45	50	51	47		
37	164	159	85	427	194	100	299	140	236	235		
119	83	279	138	426	241	193	234	137	199	152		
—	19	—	19	20	46	15	58	58	13	8		
—	5	9	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—		
20	236	228	117	356	212	218	210	241	335	155		
—	137	61	24	158	53	47	16	51	54	22		
—	—	25	—	22	32	86	—	—	—	10		
121	245	151	40	175	76	86	216	186	363	201		
33	41	96	63	246	61	21	127	61	237	56		
—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	7	—		
—	—	9	—	—	—	—	14	10	13	—		
2 021	6 566	6 664	5 285	7 969	3 697	2 768	5 607	4 566	8 331	5 753		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	18	9	—	—	—	—	24	—		
—	—	—	13	—	—	—	40	—	24	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	86	63	—	—	—	7	56	—		
—	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	—		
—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	11	6	23	—	—	—	—	7	—		
—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	4	32	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	22	8	—	—	—	7	10	—		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Douglas County											
	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
ANCESTRY												
All persons	407	31	—	692	—	96	115	36	187	3 299	6 342	4 936
Ancestry specified	388	31	—	594	—	90	88	36	131	2 788	5 612	4 412
Single ancestry	234	—	—	399	—	71	51	7	131	1 677	2 872	1 888
Multiple ancestry	154	31	—	195	—	19	37	29	—	1 111	2 740	2 524
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	19	—	—	98	—	6	27	—	56	511	730	524
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	814	62	—	1 384	—	192	230	72	374	6 598	12 684	9 872
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	9	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	27	36
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Czech	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Danish	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	45	8
Dutch	37	—	—	21	—	—	6	—	17	104	332	79
English	48	7	—	96	—	8	25	29	39	431	1 403	302
Finnish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
French (except Basque)	3	—	—	—	—	11	12	14	—	158	369	353
French Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	11	—
German	119	7	—	360	—	22	34	22	39	1 284	2 877	2 289
Greek	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	9
Irish	101	—	—	135	—	8	24	—	—	641	1 079	1 004
Italian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	137	99
Lithuanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11
Norwegian	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	53	—
Polish	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	92	58	106
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	34	—
Scotch-Irish	13	—	—	52	—	—	7	—	—	125	416	138
Scottish	12	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	84	113	127
Slovak	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	24
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	27	11	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	97	195	261
Swiss	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	48	—
Ukrainian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—
United States or American	86	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	28	294	190	221
Welsh	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	72	128
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	327	—	—	678	—	117	122	7	243	3 042	4 923	3 338
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County					
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.97	Tract 7.98
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	81 798	81 798	65 657	2 460	6 418	9 289	5 782	3 644	7 262
Native	77 670	77 670	61 561	2 430	6 331	8 803	5 580	3 522	6 801
Foreign born	4 128	4 128	4 096	30	87	486	202	122	461
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	587	587	581	4	45	8	34	19	72
Persons 5 years and over	76 694	76 694	61 702	2 199	5 871	8 813	5 398	3 440	6 789
In linguistically isolated households	1 365	1 365	1 359	10	106	17	66	58	147
Speak a language other than English	6 389	6 389	5 944	58	293	772	334	201	585
Do not speak English "very well"	2 409	2 409	2 336	34	122	212	119	75	260
Speak Spanish	1 779	1 779	1 575	26	100	290	99	76	98
Do not speak English "very well"	479	479	441	13	18	70	29	29	58
Linguistically isolated	153	153	147	—	9	—	—	—	10
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	2 030	2 030	2 030	—	37	142	73	64	183
Do not speak English "very well"	1 259	1 259	1 259	—	25	71	51	46	94
Linguistically isolated	801	801	801	—	—	—	42	49	69
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	36 059	36 059	31 452	559	1 965	4 705	2 069	1 293	2 905
Preprimary school	1 551	1 551	1 264	90	145	122	158	107	157
Public school	929	929	751	83	117	67	92	46	66
Elementary or high school	10 570	10 570	7 680	332	1 063	997	935	430	1 079
Public school	10 248	10 248	7 405	324	985	961	926	415	1 044
College	23 938	23 938	22 508	137	757	3 586	976	756	1 669
Public college	22 482	22 482	21 846	105	695	3 509	947	712	1 602
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	42 308	42 308	32 356	1 602	3 827	4 211	3 429	2 312	4 103
Less than 9th grade	1 627	1 627	995	149	255	161	9	36	31
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 095	3 095	1 939	364	451	287	56	44	96
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10 669	10 669	6 927	635	1 251	660	768	365	749
Some college, no degree	8 958	8 958	6 942	224	913	848	792	403	835
Associate degree	1 695	1 695	1 317	54	134	136	154	96	151
Bachelor's degree	9 192	9 192	7 965	108	535	1 091	888	786	1 198
Graduate or professional degree	7 072	7 072	6 271	68	288	1 028	762	582	1 043
Percent high school graduate or higher	88.8	88.8	90.9	68.0	81.6	89.4	98.1	96.5	96.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	38.4	38.4	44.0	11.0	21.5	50.3	48.1	59.2	54.6
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	102	102	92	214	372	87	29	34	91
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 067	1 067	965	1 413	1 509	793	1 034	842	1 015
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 786	1 786	1 690	2 168	1 832	1 467	1 768	1 595	1 690
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	76 694	76 694	61 702	2 199	5 871	8 813	5 398	3 440	6 789
Same house	25 882	25 882	17 466	1 059	2 312	2 653	2 286	892	2 000
Different house in United States	48 237	48 237	41 685	1 130	3 505	5 862	3 049	2 481	4 584
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	15 010	15 010	13 591	770	1 831	1 898	1 386	872	1 698
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 249	3 249	1 177	170	179	156	71	109	112
Different MSA/PMSA	21 010	21 010	19 038	86	944	2 756	1 206	1 035	1 962
Not in on MSA/PMSA	8 968	8 968	7 879	104	551	1 052	386	465	812
Abroad	2 575	2 575	2 551	10	54	298	63	67	205
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	71 734	71 734	65 657	2 053	6 387	9 289	5 227	3 644	7 166
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	41 715	41 715	37 334	1 821	4 847	4 694	3 965	2 207	4 607
Rural population	10 064	10 064	—	407	31	—	555	—	96
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	968	968	—	59	—	—	105	—	—
On farms	1 716	1 716	—	31	—	—	61	—	38
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	40 660	40 660	32 641	1 206	2 997	4 857	3 258	1 939	3 901
Car, truck, or van	34 461	34 461	27 509	1 067	2 596	3 951	3 058	1 824	3 644
Drove alone	29 155	29 155	23 452	823	1 994	3 427	2 765	1 615	3 202
Carpooled	5 306	5 306	4 057	244	602	524	293	209	442
Public transportation (including taxicab)	573	573	530	11	25	43	—	17	72
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	530	530	494	11	13	36	—	8	72
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	16	16	9	—	—	—	—	9	—
Walked	3 231	3 231	2 856	27	162	574	80	22	67
Other means	824	824	782	49	102	167	48	35	32
Worked at home	1 571	1 571	964	52	112	122	72	41	86
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.13	1.15	1.08	1.06	1.07	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.5	17.5	16.5	16.3	16.9	14.6	17.8	17.0	17.9
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	710	710	511	22	91	97	66	23	16
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	4 826	4 826	3 492	234	427	461	253	210	434
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	13 368	13 368	10 288	538	1 097	1 218	1 377	770	1 440
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	6 747	6 747	5 824	119	369	860	609	469	745
All other times	13 438	13 438	11 562	241	901	2 099	881	426	1 180
Worked in MSA of residence	33 159	33 159	27 026	1 105	2 563	4 210	2 609	1 525	2 960
Lawrence city	30 172	30 172	26 347	1 014	2 492	4 139	2 554	1 482	2 841
Eudora city	599	599	206	15	31	10	12	—	25
Remainder of Douglas County	2 388	2 388	473	76	40	61	43	43	94
Worked outside MSA of residence	7 501	7 501	5 615	101	434	647	649	414	941
Topeka city	2 047	2 047	1 604	46	64	180	228	164	457
Remainder of Topeka, KS MSA	179	179	127	—	9	20	—	7	32
Jefferson County	214	214	167	—	7	12	32	37	32
Kansas City city	427	427	347	12	30	20	30	42	16
Remainder of Wyandotte County	53	53	30	—	—	7	16	—	7
Olathe city	425	425	280	—	32	14	35	19	25
Overland Park city	830	830	708	7	11	125	7	49	71
Remainder of Johnson County	1 462	1 462	940	14	124	105	94	—	78
Leavenworth city	99	99	77	—	28	10	23	—	—
Remainder of Leavenworth County	204	204	167	7	19	31	8	12	48
Kansas City city, MO	839	839	694	8	94	64	128	38	104
Remainder of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	169	169	118	7	—	17	6	9	8
Ottawa city	127	127	76	—	7	14	9	20	9
Remainder of Franklin County	81	81	20	—	—	—	—	—	12
Osage County	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	339	339	260	—	9	28	33	17	42

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Douglas County—Con.			Lawrence city, Douglas County					
	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	5 496	9 136	5 793	2 053	6 387	7 051	4 890	9 289	5 090
Native	5 249	8 391	5 598	2 023	6 300	6 502	3 918	8 803	4 888
Foreign born	247	745	195	30	87	549	972	486	202
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	56	151	—	4	45	65	127	8	34
Persons 5 years and over	5 052	8 604	5 328	1 823	5 840	6 923	4 760	8 813	4 747
In linguistically isolated households	115	410	—	10	106	110	320	17	66
Speak a language other than English	326	1 081	519	58	293	767	1 015	772	334
Do not speak English "very well"	116	477	156	34	122	168	597	212	119
Speak Spanish	43	311	141	26	100	211	180	290	99
Do not speak English "very well"	9	76	35	13	18	35	69	70	29
Linguistically isolated	—	65	—	—	9	27	36	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	163	450	65	—	37	215	638	142	73
Do not speak English "very well"	107	274	23	—	25	93	475	71	51
Linguistically isolated	98	208	—	—	—	61	274	—	42
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 004	4 246	2 194	496	1 952	5 289	4 519	4 705	1 938
Preprimary school	132	215	92	85	145	17	58	122	143
Public school	67	133	52	78	117	8	43	67	83
Elementary or high school	874	1 023	905	290	1 063	237	15	997	837
Public school	829	1 016	863	282	985	237	15	961	828
College	998	3 008	1 197	121	744	5 035	4 446	3 586	958
Public college	990	2 907	1 032	89	682	4 991	4 413	3 509	929
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	3 079	4 591	3 453	1 336	3 796	2 089	775	4 211	2 920
Less than 9th grade	97	135	128	138	255	61	—	161	9
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	135	327	287	305	451	77	—	287	20
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	767	1 098	850	501	1 251	179	36	660	543
Some college, no degree	739	930	866	186	906	503	104	848	677
Associate degree	109	301	148	41	134	64	10	136	127
Bachelor's degree	782	952	739	102	535	658	332	1 091	812
Graduate or professional degree	450	848	435	63	264	547	289	1 028	732
Percent high school graduate or higher	92.5	89.9	88.0	66.8	81.4	93.4	99.5	89.4	99.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	40.0	39.2	34.0	12.4	21.0	57.7	80.1	50.3	52.9
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	113	143	237	271	372	24	36	87	31
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 140	910	1 003	1 269	1 509	320	448	793	1 020
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 575	1 862	1 628	1 993	1 873	1 527	1 472	1 467	1 734
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	5 052	8 604	5 328	1 823	5 840	6 923	4 760	8 813	4 747
Same house	1 255	2 593	2 301	834	2 305	841	117	2 653	1 900
Different house in United States	3 714	5 524	2 961	979	3 481	5 779	3 728	5 862	2 784
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 533	1 700	1 163	716	1 820	977	130	1 898	1 182
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	126	157	87	78	179	127	22	156	32
Different MSA/PMSA	1 492	2 555	652	81	931	3 785	2 642	2 756	1 184
Not in an MSA/PMSA	563	1 112	1 059	104	551	890	934	1 052	386
Abroad	83	487	66	10	54	303	915	298	63
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	5 403	9 100	5 606	2 053	6 387	7 051	4 890	9 289	5 090
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 862	4 980	4 243	1 821	4 847	1 959	157	4 694	3 965
Rural population	93	36	187	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	36	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	2 770	4 808	2 795	944	2 966	3 327	1 613	4 857	2 852
Car, truck, or van	2 640	4 151	2 570	847	2 578	2 141	621	3 951	2 659
Drove alone	2 329	3 399	2 242	618	1 976	1 869	484	3 427	2 373
Carpooled	311	752	328	229	602	272	137	524	286
Public transportation (including taxicab)	17	193	—	7	25	25	131	43	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	17	185	—	7	13	25	131	36	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	29	233	101	16	162	899	694	574	73
Other means	21	102	52	49	102	145	29	167	48
Worked at home	63	129	72	25	99	117	138	122	72
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.16	1.15	1.07	1.13	1.08	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.7	16.7	17.6	15.1	16.9	15.4	12.7	14.6	17.6
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	19	29	99	22	91	54	—	97	61
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	421	460	424	167	427	240	51	461	197
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	966	1 451	1 033	413	1 079	622	176	1 218	1 180
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	536	970	477	97	369	536	287	860	526
All other times	765	1 769	690	220	901	1 758	961	2 099	816
Worked in MSA at residence	2 282	3 958	2 326	892	2 532	2 806	1 397	4 210	2 262
Lawrence city	2 171	3 839	2 267	854	2 474	2 777	1 384	4 139	2 237
Eudora city	47	51	15	15	31	—	—	10	12
Remainder of Douglas County	64	68	44	23	29	—	13	61	13
Worked outside MSA at residence	488	850	469	52	434	521	216	647	590
Topeka city	159	162	89	24	64	57	41	180	207
Remainder of Topeka, KS MSA	32	20	7	—	9	—	—	20	—
Jefferson County	—	16	26	—	7	—	6	12	24
Kansas City city	24	66	66	—	30	41	12	20	30
Remainder of Wyandotte County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	16
Olathe city	56	36	30	—	32	26	7	14	35
Overland Park city	42	173	44	—	11	105	81	125	7
Remainder of Johnson County	87	152	100	6	124	163	37	105	88
Leavenworth city	—	6	10	—	28	—	—	10	23
Remainder of Leavenworth County	9	22	—	7	19	11	—	31	8
Kansas City city, MO	32	92	90	8	94	54	13	64	112
Remainder of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	—	22	7	7	—	42	—	17	6
Ottawa city	10	—	—	—	7	—	7	14	9
Remainder of Franklin County	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osage County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	37	75	—	—	9	15	12	28	25

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence city, Douglas County—Con.					Remainder of Douglas County			
	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 644	7 166	5 381	9 100	5 606	407	31	—	692
Notive	3 522	6 705	5 134	8 355	5 411	407	31	—	692
Foreign born	122	461	247	745	195	—	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	19	72	56	151	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 440	6 701	4 937	8 568	5 150	376	31	—	651
In linguistically isolated households	58	147	115	410	—	—	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	201	585	319	1 081	519	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	75	260	116	477	156	—	—	—	—
Speak Spanish	76	98	43	311	141	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	29	58	9	76	35	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	10	—	65	—	—	—	—	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	64	183	163	450	65	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	46	94	107	274	23	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	49	69	98	208	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 293	2 878	2 004	4 224	2 154	63	13	—	131
Preprimary school	107	148	132	215	92	5	—	—	15
Public school	46	57	67	133	52	5	—	—	9
Elementary or high school	430	1 071	874	1 001	865	42	—	—	98
Public school	415	1 036	829	994	823	42	—	—	98
College	756	1 659	998	3 008	1 197	16	13	—	18
Public college	712	1 592	990	2 907	1 032	16	13	—	18
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 312	4 037	2 964	4 577	3 339	266	31	—	509
Less than 9th grade	36	31	63	135	106	11	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	44	89	86	44	249	59	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	365	730	754	1 091	817	134	—	—	36
Some college, no degree	403	805	727	930	853	38	7	—	225
Associate degree	96	151	109	301	148	13	—	—	115
Bachelor's degree	786	1 198	775	945	731	6	—	—	27
Graduate or professional degree	582	1 033	450	848	435	5	24	—	76
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.5	97.0	95.0	89.9	89.4	73.7	100.0	—	92.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	59.2	55.3	41.3	39.2	34.9	4.1	77.4	—	20.8
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	34	91	113	143	241	—	—	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	842	1 010	1 140	910	1 003	2 268	—	—	1 462
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 595	1 690	1 624	1 862	1 628	4 000	—	—	2 078
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 440	6 701	4 937	8 568	5 150	376	31	—	651
Same house	892	1 988	1 181	2 557	2 198	225	7	—	386
Different house in United States	2 481	4 508	3 673	5 524	2 886	151	24	—	265
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	872	1 652	1 497	1 700	1 147	54	11	—	204
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	109	112	126	157	79	92	—	—	39
Different MSA/PMSA	1 035	1 932	1 492	2 555	645	5	13	—	22
Not in an MSA/PMSA	465	812	558	1 112	1 015	—	—	—	—
Abroad	67	205	83	487	66	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	3 644	7 166	5 381	9 100	5 606	—	—	—	137
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 207	4 607	3 854	4 980	4 243	—	—	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	407	31	—	555
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	59	—	—	105
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	61
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 939	3 837	2 756	4 794	2 756	262	31	—	406
Car, truck, or van	1 824	3 580	2 626	4 151	2 531	220	18	—	399
Drove alone	1 615	3 173	2 315	3 399	2 203	205	18	—	392
Carpooled	209	407	311	752	328	15	—	—	7
Public transportation (including taxicab)	17	72	17	193	—	4	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	8	72	17	185	—	4	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	22	67	29	219	101	11	—	—	7
Other means	35	32	21	102	52	—	—	—	—
Worked at home	41	86	63	129	72	27	13	—	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.11	1.07	1.04	1.00	—	1.01
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.0	17.9	18.8	16.8	17.5	21.1	13.9	—	19.3
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	23	16	19	29	99	—	—	—	5
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	210	434	421	460	424	67	—	—	56
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	770	1 425	966	1 437	1 002	125	18	—	197
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	469	712	529	970	469	22	—	—	83
All other times	426	1 164	758	1 769	690	21	—	—	65
Worked in MSA of residence	1 525	2 896	2 268	3 944	2 294	213	31	—	347
Lawrence city	1 482	2 783	2 157	3 825	2 235	160	18	—	317
Eudora city	—	25	47	51	15	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Douglas County	43	88	64	68	44	53	13	—	30
Worked outside MSA of residence	414	941	488	850	462	49	—	—	59
Topeka city	164	457	159	162	89	22	—	—	21
Remainder of Topeka, KS MSA	7	32	32	20	7	—	—	—	—
Jefferson County	37	32	—	16	26	—	—	—	8
Kansas City city	42	16	24	66	66	12	—	—	—
Remainder of Wyandotte County	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Olathe city	19	25	56	36	30	—	—	—	—
Overland Park city	49	71	42	173	44	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Johnson County	—	78	87	152	100	8	—	—	6
Leavenworth city	—	—	—	6	10	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Leavenworth County	12	48	9	22	—	—	—	—	—
Kansas City city, MO	38	104	32	92	83	—	—	—	16
Remainder of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	9	8	—	22	7	—	—	—	—
Ottawa city	20	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Franklin County	—	12	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Osage County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	17	42	37	75	—	—	—	—	8

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Douglas County—Con.							
	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	—	96	115	36	187	3 299	6 342	4 936
Native	—	96	115	36	187	3 283	6 333	4 929
Foreign born	—	—	—	—	—	16	9	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	—	88	115	36	178	3 034	5 934	4 549
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	—	7	—	—	74	248	116
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	6	43	24
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	—	—	32	130	42
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	6	27	5
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	27	—	22	40	817	2 300	1 194
Preprimary school	—	9	—	—	—	45	168	45
Public school	—	9	—	—	—	40	99	16
Elementary or high school	—	8	—	22	40	617	1 124	939
Public school	—	8	—	22	40	617	1 093	923
College	—	10	—	—	—	155	1 008	210
Public college	—	10	—	—	—	140	248	191
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	—	66	115	14	114	2 083	3 567	3 187
Less than 9th grade	—	—	34	—	22	155	219	191
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	7	49	—	38	294	390	283
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	19	13	7	33	922	1 138	1 251
Some college, no degree	—	30	12	—	13	388	800	613
Associate degree	—	—	—	—	—	96	173	69
Bachelor's degree	—	—	7	7	8	141	539	443
Graduate or professional degree	—	10	—	—	—	87	308	337
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	89.4	27.8	100.0	47.4	78.4	82.9	85.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	15.2	6.1	50.0	7.0	10.9	23.7	24.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	—	—	481	101	225
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	1 138	—	—	—	1 709	1 590	1 392
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	—	—	—	2 064	2 057	2 213
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	—	88	115	36	178	3 034	5 934	4 549
Same house	—	12	74	36	103	1 407	3 120	3 046
Different house in United States	—	76	41	—	75	1 627	2 790	1 503
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	46	36	—	16	169	382	501
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	8	749	773	411
Different MSA/PMSA	—	30	—	—	7	530	984	381
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	5	—	44	179	651	210
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	22	—	—	3 006	2 912	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	8	—	—	2 528	1 845	—
Rural population	—	96	93	36	187	293	3 430	4 936
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	36	62	19	163	524
On farms	—	38	—	—	—	75	367	1 144
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	—	64	14	14	39	1 560	3 201	2 428
Car, truck, or van	—	64	14	—	39	1 464	2 675	2 059
Drove alone	—	29	14	—	39	1 148	2 174	1 684
Carpooled	—	35	—	—	—	316	501	375
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	30
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	23
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Walked	—	—	—	14	—	18	287	38
Other means	—	—	—	—	—	7	26	9
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	71	204	292
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	1.38	1.00	—	1.00	1.13	1.12	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	21.6	5.0	3.0	22.7	21.3	20.0	25.4
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	55	65	74
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	—	—	—	270	563	378
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	15	—	14	31	493	1 214	973
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	33	7	—	8	166	359	245
All other times	—	16	7	—	—	505	796	466
Worked in MSA of residence	—	64	14	14	32	1 114	2 417	1 887
Lawrence city	—	58	14	14	32	660	1 146	1 406
Eudora city	—	—	—	—	—	345	48	—
Remainder of Douglas County	—	6	—	—	—	109	1 223	481
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	—	7	446	784	541
Tapeka city	—	—	—	—	—	49	85	266
Remainder of Tapeka, KS MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Jefferson County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39
Kansas City city	—	—	—	—	—	11	36	21
Remainder of Wyandotte County	—	—	—	—	—	5	12	6
Olathe city	—	—	—	—	—	13	125	7
Overland Park city	—	—	—	—	—	40	75	—
Remainder of Johnson County	—	—	—	—	—	193	259	56
Leavenworth city	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	6
Remainder of Leavenworth County	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	19
Kansas City city, MO	—	—	—	—	7	49	43	30
Remainder of Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	—	—	—	—	—	23	22	6
Ottawa city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Franklin County	—	—	—	—	—	—	53	8
Osage County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	29	23	19

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Douglas County					
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.97	Tract 7.98
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over -----	66 653	66 653	54 292	1 877	4 836	7 912	4 535	3 040	5 779
In labor force -----	43 538	43 538	35 090	1 306	3 252	5 116	3 394	2 034	4 165
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	65.3	65.3	64.6	69.6	67.2	64.7	74.8	66.9	72.1
Civilian labor force -----	43 401	43 401	34 953	1 306	3 244	5 091	3 386	2 016	4 157
Employed -----	41 086	41 086	32 924	1 238	3 042	4 858	3 286	1 945	3 933
Unemployed -----	2 315	2 315	2 029	68	202	233	100	71	224
Percent of civilian labor force -----	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.2	6.2	4.6	3.0	3.5	5.4
Not in labor force -----	23 115	23 115	19 202	571	1 584	2 796	1 141	1 006	1 614
Institutionalized persons -----	652	652	468	-	90	37	-	63	150
Enrolled in school -----	12 122	12 122	11 336	50	271	1 811	474	403	672
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	5 171	5 171	3 739	296	517	503	273	341	357
Females 16 years and over -----	33 888	33 888	27 671	982	2 527	3 992	2 307	1 501	2 923
In labor force -----	20 128	20 128	16 519	608	1 568	2 395	1 553	857	1 871
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	59.4	59.4	59.7	61.9	62.0	60.0	67.3	57.1	64.0
Civilian labor force -----	20 117	20 117	16 508	608	1 568	2 395	1 553	857	1 871
Employed -----	19 154	19 154	15 657	583	1 483	2 337	1 517	841	1 774
Unemployed -----	963	963	851	25	85	58	36	16	97
Percent of civilian labor force -----	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.1	5.4	2.4	2.3	1.9	5.2
With own children under 6 years -----	4 395	4 395	3 468	166	470	460	393	201	466
In labor force -----	2 884	2 884	2 271	122	265	318	334	96	330
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	4 156	4 156	2 937	101	406	291	403	164	420
In labor force -----	3 313	3 313	2 343	76	297	240	296	141	320
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	6 014	6 014	4 712	324	634	531	480	266	563
All parents present in household in labor force -----	3 836	3 836	2 991	251	356	346	404	121	386
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	10 095	10 095	7 314	312	1 046	867	953	413	1 071
All parents present in household in labor force -----	7 493	7 493	5 379	227	590	672	721	320	768
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	8 122	8 122	6 914	130	275	850	324	172	352
Not enrolled in school -----	647	647	447	28	91	64	42	6	17
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	184	184	134	14	8	8	8	-	9
Not high school graduate -----	201	201	131	7	55	22	8	-	-
Employed -----	112	112	76	-	23	14	-	-	-
Unemployed -----	30	30	23	7	8	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force -----	59	59	32	-	24	8	8	-	-
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	41 086	41 086	32 924	1 238	3 042	4 858	3 286	1 945	3 933
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	4 491	4 491	3 721	87	195	448	585	409	508
Professional specialty occupations -----	8 199	8 199	7 184	101	496	1 145	879	474	973
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 719	1 719	1 499	9	81	190	158	72	144
Sales occupations -----	4 532	4 532	3 857	83	243	615	395	388	501
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	6 532	6 532	5 229	163	394	805	464	248	614
Private household occupations -----	82	82	68	-	-	29	11	-	3
Protective service occupations -----	716	716	582	6	70	47	74	-	91
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	5 541	5 541	4 783	221	639	681	350	112	488
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	748	748	267	39	31	64	43	9	23
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	3 333	3 333	2 139	178	312	321	141	103	244
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	2 556	2 556	1 833	201	328	278	109	57	169
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	1 003	1 003	656	64	139	111	39	20	30
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	1 634	1 634	1 106	86	114	124	38	53	145
Construction -----	1 876	1 876	1 234	152	172	246	51	76	168
Manufacturing -----	5 785	5 785	4 101	291	496	610	503	211	505
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	2 140	2 140	1 490	97	204	155	210	74	223
Wholesale and retail trade -----	8 489	8 489	7 077	263	539	1 001	594	412	776
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	2 195	2 195	1 951	43	159	278	248	235	258
Business and repair services -----	1 653	1 653	1 290	70	141	150	171	58	78
Professional and related services -----	14 634	14 634	12 634	227	916	1 985	1 225	705	1 563
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	41 086	41 086	32 924	1 238	3 042	4 858	3 286	1 945	3 933
Private wage and salary workers -----	26 998	26 998	21 309	885	2 148	3 183	2 171	1 317	2 584
Government workers -----	11 178	11 178	9 717	243	714	1 390	820	502	1 104
Local government workers -----	2 347	2 347	1 846	97	200	243	173	95	215
Self-employed workers -----	2 795	2 795	1 845	103	180	285	289	119	237
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	54 122	54 122	44 613	1 331	3 574	6 598	3 879	2 410	4 711
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	35 735	35 735	28 341	1 050	2 598	4 130	2 665	1 798	3 278
50 to 52 weeks -----	21 641	21 641	16 528	764	1 741	2 142	2 008	1 172	2 337
40 to 49 weeks -----	4 035	4 035	3 198	117	302	527	308	220	288
27 to 39 weeks -----	2 547	2 547	2 046	96	193	262	116	115	186
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	8 285	8 285	7 249	146	494	1 135	554	326	685
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	59 688	59 688	49 301	1 571	4 140	7 265	4 171	2 561	5 183
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	1 118	1 118	897	61	152	120	42	119	63
With a mobility limitation -----	549	549	455	47	108	31	37	76	23
In labor force -----	186	186	157	10	15	13	7	54	9
With a self-care limitation -----	861	861	673	50	90	102	26	85	55
With a work disability -----	3 197	3 197	2 520	221	531	339	151	137	196
In labor force -----	1 734	1 734	1 443	113	246	226	76	97	123
Prevented from working -----	1 090	1 090	782	87	226	80	67	28	59
No work disability -----	56 491	56 491	46 781	1 350	3 609	6 926	4 020	2 424	4 987
In labor force -----	40 673	40 673	32 863	1 183	2 917	4 783	3 227	1 862	3 953
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	6 176	6 176	4 386	306	598	585	356	398	438
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	886	886	614	95	120	39	25	30	61
With a mobility limitation -----	690	690	487	86	95	30	25	14	34
With a self-care limitation -----	539	539	366	59	70	24	8	30	50
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers -----	1 424	1 424	1 066	103	262	92	60	72	88
Mean family income (dollars) -----	20 080	20 080	20 101	24 568	13 085	24 550	25 153	32 884	25 292
1 worker -----	4 367	4 367	3 327	165	418	464	262	223	396
Mean family income (dollars) -----	35 850	35 850	36 761	19 297	20 041	50 067	56 004	65 891	55 836
2 or more workers -----	11 506	11 506	8 499	393	802	1 008	1 180	628	1 166
Mean family income (dollars) -----	46 258	46 258	46 094	43 112	33 570	47 169	57 658	64 837	52 163

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County—Con.			Lawrence city, Douglas County					
	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	4 178	7 534	4 469	1 546	4 805	6 710	4 681	7 912	3 976
In labor force	2 892	5 159	2 956	1 030	3 221	3 772	1 910	5 116	2 985
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.2	68.5	66.1	66.6	67.0	56.2	40.8	64.7	75.1
Civilian labor force	2 892	5 115	2 956	1 030	3 213	3 759	1 897	5 091	2 977
Employed	2 806	4 828	2 821	970	3 011	3 369	1 634	4 858	2 880
Unemployed	86	287	135	60	202	390	263	233	97
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	5.6	4.6	5.8	6.3	10.4	13.9	4.6	3.3
Not in labor force	1 286	2 375	1 513	516	1 584	2 938	2 771	2 796	991
Institutionalized persons	87	128	—	—	90	—	—	37	—
Enrolled in school	535	1 304	637	45	271	2 541	2 661	1 811	456
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	274	538	565	280	517	234	—	503	218
Females 16 years and over	2 200	3 741	2 333	822	2 516	3 434	2 369	3 992	2 017
In labor force	1 329	2 423	1 419	490	1 557	1 868	996	2 395	1 371
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.4	64.8	60.8	59.6	61.9	54.4	42.0	60.0	68.0
Civilian labor force	1 329	2 412	1 419	490	1 557	1 868	996	2 395	1 371
Employed	1 292	2 319	1 337	470	1 472	1 696	841	2 337	1 335
Unemployed	37	93	82	20	85	172	155	58	36
Percent of civilian labor force	2.8	3.9	5.8	4.1	5.5	9.2	15.6	2.4	2.6
With own children under 6 years	389	498	306	137	470	58	143	460	359
In labor force	244	341	230	107	265	41	18	318	300
With own children 6 to 17 years only	330	376	391	89	406	133	5	291	350
In labor force	260	315	338	69	297	126	—	240	255
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	513	628	528	288	634	145	194	531	439
All parents present in household in labor force	314	422	371	224	356	101	4	346	363
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	864	908	841	272	1 046	235	15	867	840
All parents present in household in labor force	649	697	688	207	590	220	—	672	626
Persons 16 to 19 years	256	560	385	108	275	1 552	2 117	850	295
Not enrolled in school	54	78	36	20	91	48	7	64	34
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	18	6	14	37	25	7	8	—
Not high school graduate	10	21	24	7	55	—	—	22	—
Employed	10	13	24	—	23	—	—	14	—
Unemployed	—	8	—	7	8	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	8	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 806	4 828	2 821	970	3 011	3 369	1 634	4 858	2 880
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	450	540	400	47	182	164	67	448	513
Professional specialty occupations	616	1 009	489	101	485	710	392	1 145	800
Technicians and related support occupations	156	284	135	9	81	195	88	190	145
Sales occupations	377	622	231	69	243	287	169	615	369
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	405	824	481	136	394	596	352	805	391
Private household occupations	8	—	5	—	—	6	6	29	11
Protective service occupations	25	82	72	6	70	68	53	47	68
Service occupations, except protective and household	178	579	389	175	639	902	341	681	313
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	43	39	9	31	8	17	64	16
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	242	295	260	142	312	151	12	321	90
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	151	277	167	158	328	100	53	278	109
Transportation and material moving occupations	62	104	58	57	132	31	20	111	39
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	119	169	95	61	114	151	64	124	16
Construction	129	120	95	111	172	115	—	246	14
Manufacturing	412	633	386	207	496	228	44	610	396
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	139	188	185	73	197	82	—	155	182
Wholesale and retail trade	594	1 044	577	243	539	934	438	1 001	552
Finance, insurance, and real estate	268	225	135	35	159	72	60	278	232
Business and repair services	117	283	181	35	141	119	14	150	114
Professional and related services	953	1 803	913	201	892	1 568	928	1 985	1 150
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 806	4 828	2 821	970	3 011	3 369	1 634	4 858	2 880
Private wage and salary workers	1 851	3 138	1 777	706	2 137	2 071	745	3 183	1 885
Government workers	704	1 502	806	214	701	1 189	869	1 390	751
Local government workers	173	299	222	85	200	123	24	243	167
Self-employed workers	236	174	229	50	173	109	20	285	244
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 360	6 169	3 441	1 046	3 543	5 929	4 076	6 598	3 453
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 562	4 006	2 581	825	2 580	2 809	1 539	4 130	2 347
50 to 52 weeks	1 767	2 325	1 597	580	1 723	1 045	195	2 142	1 726
40 to 49 weeks	287	528	323	85	302	242	127	527	295
27 to 39 weeks	163	335	207	89	193	234	159	262	110
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	416	1 068	452	100	481	1 298	800	1 135	497
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 749	6 710	3 830	1 256	4 116	6 439	4 668	7 265	3 678
With a mobility or self-care limitation	47	132	97	42	152	69	14	120	42
With a mobility limitation	35	72	19	35	108	19	—	31	37
In labor force	8	37	8	6	15	—	—	13	7
With a self-care limitation	12	113	86	31	90	59	14	102	26
With a work disability	203	284	267	188	531	165	78	339	139
In labor force	125	175	180	96	246	72	40	226	70
Prevented from working	61	67	71	79	226	50	—	80	61
No work disability	3 546	6 426	3 563	1 068	3 585	6 274	4 590	6 926	3 539
In labor force	2 699	4 826	2 702	924	2 893	3 663	1 857	4 783	2 835
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	342	652	639	290	591	258	—	585	290
With a mobility or self-care limitation	53	53	107	95	120	70	—	39	9
With a mobility limitation	46	53	100	86	95	43	—	30	9
With a self-care limitation	43	21	29	59	70	56	—	24	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	83	147	151	99	262	25	45	92	41
Mean family income (dollars)	18 033	17 297	26 433	23 544	13 085	15 208	1 200	24 550	25 892
1 worker	291	531	396	145	418	138	107	464	241
Mean family income (dollars)	37 828	26 161	25 724	16 554	20 041	12 121	10 965	50 067	58 168
2 or more workers	970	1 241	888	311	802	354	163	1 008	1 006
Mean family income (dollars)	45 466	41 687	41 112	34 670	33 570	36 102	17 138	47 169	58 770

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence city, Douglas County—Con.					Remainder of Douglas County			
	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	3 040	5 708	4 063	7 520	4 331	331	31	—	559
In labor force	2 034	4 101	2 878	5 145	2 898	276	31	—	409
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.9	71.8	70.8	68.4	66.9	83.4	100.0	—	73.2
Civilian labor force	2 016	4 093	2 878	5 101	2 898	276	31	—	409
Employed	1 945	3 869	2 792	4 814	2 782	268	31	—	406
Unemployed	71	224	86	287	116	8	—	—	3
Percent of civilian labor force	3.5	5.5	3.0	5.6	4.0	2.9	—	—	7
Not in labor force	1 006	1 607	1 185	2 375	1 433	55	—	—	150
Institutionalized persons	63	150	—	128	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	403	672	535	1 304	637	5	—	—	18
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	341	350	260	538	498	16	—	—	55
Females 16 years and over	1 501	2 881	2 130	3 734	2 275	160	11	—	290
In labor force	857	1 836	1 322	2 416	1 411	118	—	—	182
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.1	63.7	62.1	64.7	62.0	73.8	100.0	—	62.8
Civilian labor force	857	1 836	1 322	2 405	1 411	118	—	—	182
Employed	841	1 739	1 285	2 312	1 329	113	11	—	182
Unemployed	16	97	37	93	82	5	—	—	—
Percent of civilian labor force	1.9	5.3	2.8	3.9	5.8	4.2	—	—	—
With own children under 6 years	201	455	389	498	298	29	—	—	34
In labor force	96	319	244	341	222	15	—	—	34
With own children 6 to 17 years only	164	409	330	369	391	12	—	—	53
In labor force	141	309	260	308	338	7	—	—	41
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	266	555	513	628	519	36	—	—	41
All parents present in household in labor force	121	378	314	422	362	27	—	—	41
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	413	1 054	864	886	822	40	—	—	113
All parents present in household in labor force	320	751	649	675	669	20	—	—	95
Persons 16 to 19 years	172	352	256	560	377	22	—	—	29
Not enrolled in school	6	17	54	78	28	8	—	—	8
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	9	—	10	6	—	—	—	8
Not high school graduate	—	—	10	21	16	—	—	—	8
Employed	—	—	10	13	16	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 945	3 869	2 792	4 814	2 782	268	31	—	406
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	409	508	450	533	400	40	13	—	72
Professional specialty occupations	474	963	616	1 009	489	—	11	—	79
Technicians and related support occupations	72	144	156	284	135	—	—	—	13
Sales occupations	388	501	363	622	231	14	—	—	26
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	248	603	405	824	475	27	—	—	73
Private household occupations	—	3	8	—	5	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	91	25	82	72	—	—	—	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	112	482	178	579	381	46	—	—	37
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	9	23	17	43	30	30	—	—	27
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	103	227	242	295	244	36	—	—	51
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	57	162	151	270	167	43	—	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	20	22	62	104	58	7	7	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	53	140	119	169	95	25	—	—	22
Construction	76	163	129	120	88	41	—	—	37
Manufacturing	211	492	412	619	386	84	—	—	107
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	74	215	139	188	185	24	7	—	28
Wholesale and retail trade	412	765	580	1 044	569	20	—	—	42
Finance, insurance, and real estate	235	258	268	225	129	8	—	—	16
Business and repair services	58	78	117	283	181	35	—	—	57
Professional and related services	705	1 536	953	1 803	913	26	24	—	75
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 945	3 869	2 792	4 814	2 782	268	31	—	406
Private wage and salary workers	1 317	2 534	1 851	3 124	1 756	179	11	—	286
Government workers	502	1 098	704	1 502	797	29	13	—	69
Local government workers	95	215	173	299	222	12	—	—	6
Self-employed workers	119	229	222	174	220	53	7	—	45
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 410	4 647	3 346	6 155	3 410	285	31	—	426
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 798	3 214	2 548	3 992	2 559	225	18	—	318
50 to 52 weeks	1 172	2 306	1 753	2 311	1 575	184	18	—	282
40 to 49 weeks	220	262	287	528	323	32	—	—	13
27 to 39 weeks	115	179	163	335	207	7	—	—	6
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	326	685	416	1 068	443	46	13	—	57
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 561	5 119	3 735	6 696	3 768	315	24	—	493
With a mobility or self-care limitation	119	63	47	132	97	19	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	76	23	35	72	19	12	—	—	—
In labor force	54	9	8	37	8	4	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	85	55	12	113	86	19	—	—	—
With a work disability	137	189	203	284	267	33	—	—	12
In labor force	97	116	125	175	180	17	—	—	6
Prevented from working	28	59	61	67	71	8	—	—	6
No work disability	2 424	4 930	3 532	6 412	3 501	282	24	—	481
In labor force	1 862	3 896	2 685	4 812	2 653	259	24	—	392
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	398	431	328	652	563	16	7	—	66
With a mobility or self-care limitation	30	54	53	53	91	—	—	—	16
With a mobility limitation	14	27	46	53	84	—	—	—	16
With a self-care limitation	30	43	43	21	20	—	—	—	8
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	72	88	83	147	112	4	—	—	19
Mean family income (dollars)	32 884	25 292	18 033	17 297	29 301	49 908	—	—	23 557
1 worker	223	396	291	531	373	20	—	—	21
Mean family income (dollars)	65 891	55 836	37 828	26 161	26 076	39 190	—	—	31 167
2 or more workers	628	1 142	963	1 234	888	82	—	—	174
Mean family income (dollars)	64 837	52 149	45 474	41 521	41 112	75 131	—	—	51 229

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Douglas County—Con.							
	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	—	71	115	14	138	2 478	4 957	3 667
In labor force	—	64	14	14	58	1 661	3 332	2 589
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	90.1	12.2	100.0	42.0	67.0	67.2	70.6
Civilian labor force	—	64	14	14	58	1 661	3 332	2 589
Employed	—	64	14	14	39	1 597	3 247	2 482
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	19	64	85	107
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	32.8	3.9	2.6	4.1
Not in labor force	—	7	101	—	80	817	1 625	1 078
Institutionalized persons	—	—	87	—	—	91	—	6
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	115	494	154
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	7	14	—	67	275	544	454
Females 16 years and over	—	42	70	7	58	1 311	2 446	1 822
In labor force	—	35	7	7	8	760	1 409	1 072
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	83.3	10.0	100.0	13.8	58.0	57.6	58.8
Civilian labor force	—	35	7	7	8	760	1 409	1 072
Employed	—	35	7	7	8	719	1 381	1 034
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	41	28	38
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	5.4	2.0	3.5
With own children under 6 years	—	11	—	—	8	204	335	306
In labor force	—	11	—	—	8	131	235	179
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	11	—	7	—	312	499	325
In labor force	—	11	—	7	—	261	378	265
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	8	—	—	9	286	462	460
All parents present in household in labor force	—	8	—	—	9	170	339	251
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	17	—	22	19	583	1 073	914
All parents present in household in labor force	—	17	—	22	19	475	767	699
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	—	8	200	646	303
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	8	59	49	68
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	20
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	8	21	—	33
Employed	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	20
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	13
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	64	14	14	39	1 597	3 247	2 482
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	7	—	132	273	233
Professional specialty occupations	—	10	—	—	—	130	464	321
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	—	—	48	106	53
Sales occupations	—	—	14	—	—	138	305	178
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	11	—	—	6	188	654	344
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—	—	21	72	35
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	6	—	—	8	165	327	169
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	9	42	98	275
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	17	—	—	16	293	405	376
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	7	—	7	—	205	256	205
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	8	—	—	—	90	91	144
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	5	—	—	—	145	196	135
Construction	—	5	—	—	7	176	169	207
Manufacturing	—	13	—	14	—	446	609	411
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	8	—	—	—	79	240	264
Wholesale and retail trade	—	11	14	—	8	296	629	392
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	—	6	75	86	53
Business and repair services	—	—	—	—	—	49	122	100
Professional and related services	—	27	—	—	—	291	1 013	544
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	64	14	14	39	1 597	3 247	2 482
Private wage and salary workers	—	50	—	14	21	1 291	2 309	1 528
Government workers	—	6	—	—	9	213	600	522
Local government workers	—	—	—	—	—	64	212	207
Self-employed workers	—	8	14	—	9	83	327	404
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	64	14	14	31	1 838	3 969	2 837
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	64	14	14	22	1 466	2 981	2 272
50 to 52 weeks	—	31	14	14	22	965	1 928	1 655
40 to 49 weeks	—	26	—	—	—	176	297	293
27 to 39 weeks	—	7	—	—	—	111	217	153
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	—	9	146	485	280
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	64	14	14	62	2 055	4 299	3 047
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	78	96	28
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	11	59	12
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	3
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	67	77	25
With a work disability	—	7	—	—	—	171	292	162
In labor force	—	7	—	—	—	51	121	89
Prevented from working	—	—	—	—	—	112	115	67
No work disability	—	57	14	14	62	1 884	4 007	2 885
In labor force	—	57	14	14	49	1 553	3 097	2 351
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	7	14	—	76	332	658	614
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	7	—	—	16	72	96	65
With a mobility limitation	—	7	—	—	16	65	47	52
With a self-care limitation	—	7	—	—	9	47	71	31
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	—	—	—	—	39	55	149	92
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	18 196	20 223	19 643	19 244
1 worker	—	—	—	—	23	231	336	409
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	20 010	25 738	33 044	37 426
2 or more workers	—	24	7	7	—	610	1 131	972
Mean family income (dollars)	—	52 810	44 400	71 000	—	37 242	46 666	49 221

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lowrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Douglas County					
		Total	Lowrence city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.97	Tract 7.98
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	30 105	30 105	24 531	931	2 670	3 491	2 278	1 553	2 845
Less than \$5,000	2 793	2 793	2 582	84	338	273	141	136	246
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 904	3 904	3 407	112	443	544	194	106	209
\$10,000 to \$14,999	3 102	3 102	2 767	91	467	404	150	74	267
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 141	5 141	4 267	207	400	905	252	175	372
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 628	4 628	3 554	185	504	391	284	154	468
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 988	4 988	3 621	144	314	455	471	277	481
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 707	3 707	2 812	79	169	287	483	355	431
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 037	1 037	846	16	28	137	147	97	251
\$100,000 or more	805	805	675	13	7	95	156	179	120
Median (dollars)	25 244	25 244	22 900	23 173	17 153	19 996	39 914	42 522	31 160
Mean (dollars)	31 716	31 716	30 537	28 961	22 385	31 325	43 659	49 788	39 017
Families	17 297	17 297	12 892	661	1 482	1 564	1 502	923	1 650
Median income (dollars)	35 631	35 631	34 996	30 120	22 596	32 112	50 190	50 243	47 007
Males 15 years and over, with income	31 006	31 006	25 084	833	2 180	3 724	2 198	1 474	2 733
Median income (dollars)	13 523	13 523	11 492	16 886	12 297	9 038	25 252	29 359	20 569
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.0	43.0	39.7	54.6	45.0	35.4	58.4	52.8	52.4
Median income (dollars)	27 896	27 896	27 045	20 703	23 368	21 808	32 621	41 349	31 081
Females 15 years and over, with income	30 213	30 213	24 951	843	2 348	3 671	2 044	1 290	2 576
Median income (dollars)	7 555	7 555	7 294	10 071	8 147	6 637	14 306	11 625	11 958
Percent year-round full-time workers	27.4	27.4	26.3	36.1	32.4	22.5	35.5	30.5	35.2
Median income (dollars)	18 068	18 068	18 198	15 612	15 491	18 328	22 032	20 887	20 675
Per capita income (dollars)	12 003	12 003	11 760	11 117	9 455	12 014	17 244	21 594	15 726
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	30 105	30 105	24 531	931	2 670	3 491	2 278	1 553	2 845
With earnings	26 226	26 226	21 487	723	2 065	3 124	2 118	1 368	2 577
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 010	30 010	28 599	31 013	23 287	26 579	40 055	45 025	36 953
With Social Security income	5 276	5 276	3 871	244	588	523	360	238	364
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 143	8 143	8 375	7 274	7 142	8 893	8 422	10 391	8 825
With public assistance income	965	965	835	71	338	51	12	24	13
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 893	3 893	3 837	3 891	3 758	4 218	8 136	6 569	4 715
With retirement income	2 892	2 892	2 328	96	313	316	261	183	227
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 049	9 049	9 517	2 822	7 508	7 767	13 521	17 268	10 932
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	41 475	41 475	41 536	34 278	26 132	46 698	56 071	62 599	51 611
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 176	40 176	39 339	37 171	20 615	42 612	56 211	61 011	47 607
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 815	42 815	43 844	32 177	33 677	50 956	55 921	63 874	56 500
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 587	45 587	46 548	37 692	30 913	52 906	59 806	66 614	55 446
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 396	45 396	45 449	44 249	26 699	47 502	58 854	67 121	51 237
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 772	45 772	47 629	33 216	34 907	58 766	60 921	66 240	60 260
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 116	19 116	18 707	21 191	13 904	19 770	26 738	23 179	26 336
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 452	15 452	15 278	10 942	11 592	17 188	17 522	17 271	30 609
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 230	25 230	24 933	26 392	25 462	21 880	34 870	34 457	19 690
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	17 297	17 297	12 892	661	1 482	1 564	1 502	923	1 650
Householder worked in 1989	15 091	15 091	11 181	514	1 115	1 329	1 411	838	1 471
With related children under 18 years	9 020	9 020	6 791	310	873	857	488	418	922
With related children under 5 years	4 027	4 027	3 215	181	435	407	316	197	448
Married-couple families	14 398	14 398	10 450	525	1 009	1 259	1 335	838	1 430
Householder worked in 1989	12 732	12 732	9 229	417	812	1 055	1 253	770	1 274
With related children under 18 years	7 209	7 209	5 270	229	500	676	727	356	778
With related children under 5 years	3 480	3 480	2 704	136	280	365	306	153	422
Female householder, no husband present	2 095	2 095	1 774	101	396	229	96	64	138
Householder worked in 1989	1 641	1 641	1 370	74	250	198	87	47	132
With related children under 18 years	1 422	1 422	1 239	46	338	141	45	49	84
With related children under 5 years	437	437	405	26	137	38	6	31	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	20 655	20 655	19 185	362	1 630	3 206	1 167	1 038	2 033
Nonfamily householder	12 808	12 808	11 639	270	1 188	1 927	776	630	1 195
65 years and over	2 304	2 304	1 740	104	264	258	153	109	117
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	72 910	72 910	57 720	2 460	6 320	7 865	5 782	3 581	7 095
Persons under 18 years	16 390	16 390	12 263	659	1 717	1 503	1 433	679	1 641
Related children under 18 years	16 266	16 266	12 174	652	1 687	1 486	1 433	679	1 641
Related children 5 to 17 years	11 230	11 230	8 256	391	1 148	1 019	1 049	475	1 168
Persons 65 years and over	6 168	6 168	4 386	306	598	585	356	398	438
Persons 75 years and over	2 568	2 568	1 832	123	276	251	141	211	129
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	1 722	1 722	1 477	79	391	93	70	46	95
Percent below poverty level	10.0	10.0	11.5	12.0	26.4	5.9	4.7	5.0	5.8
Householder worked in 1989	1 122	1 122	942	66	207	57	61	27	66
With related children under 18 years	1 157	1 157	1 018	61	368	65	21	21	59
With related children under 5 years	569	569	508	36	186	45	—	10	26
Married-couple families	799	799	659	41	154	68	28	17	33
Householder worked in 1989	525	525	421	36	100	44	28	8	18
With related children under 18 years	454	454	392	32	131	40	7	—	21
With related children under 5 years	298	298	255	14	78	40	—	—	8
Female householder, no husband present	697	697	605	30	220	25	14	21	37
Householder worked in 1989	416	416	353	30	107	13	5	11	31
With related children under 18 years	618	618	552	21	220	25	14	21	26
With related children under 5 years	236	236	220	14	108	5	—	10	6
Unrelated individuals	9 976	9 976	9 604	139	554	1 601	515	424	973
Nonfamily householder	4 756	4 756	4 512	93	314	730	259	199	430
65 years and over	416	416	295	43	74	16	—	34	7
Persons	15 012	15 012	13 928	404	1 850	1 874	666	595	1 211
Percent below poverty level	20.6	20.6	24.1	16.4	29.3	23.8	11.5	16.6	17.1
Persons under 18 years	2 268	2 268	2 011	141	757	128	30	87	90
Related children under 18 years	2 157	2 157	1 922	134	727	111	30	87	90
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 436	1 436	1 284	78	504	68	30	77	70
Persons 65 years and over	562	562	380	43	88	28	—	60	7
Persons 75 years and over	359	359	264	27	69	28	—	52	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	7 687	7 687	7 362	145	704	950	379	301	728
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	17 604	17 604	16 099	531	2 134	2 223	729	630	1 373
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	26 996	26 996	23 672	891	3 331	3 657	993	895	2 037

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County—Con.			Lawrence city, Douglas County					
	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 173	3 741	2 023	795	2 650	2 679	696	3 491	2 013
Less than \$5,000	150	489	91	74	338	455	217	273	119
\$5,000 to \$9,999	217	548	159	107	443	749	176	544	180
\$10,000 to \$14,999	223	359	123	91	467	480	147	404	140
\$15,000 to \$24,999	319	815	421	187	400	384	84	905	220
\$25,000 to \$34,999	365	522	504	150	491	275	9	391	265
\$35,000 to \$49,999	410	548	445	126	314	154	43	455	381
\$50,000 to \$74,999	381	341	219	50	162	149	13	287	431
\$75,000 to \$99,999	80	67	29	10	28	25	—	137	130
\$100,000 or more	28	52	32	—	7	8	—	95	147
Median (dollars)	31 272	20 587	30 006	20 984	16 906	11 206	8 109	19 996	39 005
Mean (dollars)	32 947	25 704	32 544	24 241	22 285	17 056	12 508	31 325	44 084
Families	1 344	1 919	1 435	555	1 482	517	315	1 564	1 288
Median income (dollars)	39 565	31 733	31 568	26 875	22 596	22 132	10 021	32 112	51 795
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 900	3 550	1 974	669	2 160	3 065	2 057	3 724	1 929
Median income (dollars)	22 067	9 619	18 176	15 199	12 335	4 998	3 219	9 038	24 821
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.1	35.7	46.6	47.7	45.0	20.6	7.5	35.4	56.9
Median income (dollars)	31 287	24 481	26 213	19 468	23 276	19 135	17 105	21 808	34 315
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 941	3 391	2 084	717	2 337	3 210	2 084	3 671	1 813
Median income (dollars)	9 858	8 890	9 661	9 294	8 078	3 752	2 500	6 637	14 375
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.2	31.2	32.5	36.4	32.1	12.9	2.0	22.5	34.7
Median income (dollars)	18 977	16 414	16 819	15 893	15 327	15 720	18 393	18 328	21 900
Per capita income (dollars)	13 086	10 655	11 616	9 556	9 395	7 079	3 474	12 014	17 445
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 173	3 741	2 023	795	2 650	2 679	696	3 491	2 013
With earnings	1 883	3 337	1 708	596	2 045	2 384	634	3 124	1 899
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 878	23 883	29 602	25 557	23 309	16 119	12 752	26 579	39 740
With Social Security income	313	552	510	235	588	302	13	523	301
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 826	8 686	8 976	7 236	7 142	7 244	800	8 893	8 960
With public assistance income	93	77	73	71	338	79	4	51	12
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 325	4 216	4 133	3 891	3 758	3 510	1 440	4 218	8 136
With retirement income	177	381	312	96	313	110	10	316	219
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 809	9 117	6 915	2 822	7 508	7 413	1 900	7 767	14 088
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	42 118	35 523	35 321	27 952	26 132	28 691	12 764	46 698	57 611
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 419	32 488	33 810	27 619	20 615	28 572	11 546	42 612	58 026
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 159	38 353	36 760	28 220	33 677	28 773	13 945	50 956	57 133
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 811	41 754	37 278	30 429	30 913	34 556	13 774	52 906	62 288
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 886	39 189	38 706	32 490	26 699	37 609	12 928	47 502	61 203
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 943	43 973	36 102	28 885	34 907	32 561	14 488	58 766	63 691
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 661	15 250	21 931	19 498	13 904	16 293	3 516	19 770	26 738
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 063	12 324	18 991	10 942	11 592	12 138	4 360	17 188	17 522
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 061	21 864	29 019	24 267	25 462	22 470	—	21 880	34 870
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 344	1 919	1 435	555	1 482	517	315	1 564	1 288
Householder worked in 1989	1 223	1 690	1 207	412	1 115	472	261	1 329	1 216
With related children under 18 years	778	937	723	273	873	198	155	857	697
With related children under 5 years	362	472	281	156	435	66	126	407	281
Married-couple families	1 163	1 479	1 196	425	1 009	329	284	1 259	1 121
Householder worked in 1989	1 093	1 324	1 026	321	812	294	246	1 055	1 058
With related children under 18 years	652	697	545	198	500	130	130	676	639
With related children under 5 years	323	392	245	117	280	46	106	365	271
Female householder, no husband present	137	313	191	95	396	92	31	229	96
Householder worked in 1989	86	265	140	68	250	82	15	198	87
With related children under 18 years	92	217	153	40	338	55	25	141	45
With related children under 5 years	39	72	29	20	137	7	20	38	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 239	2 953	900	332	1 599	3 794	1 003	3 206	1 116
Nonfamily householder	829	1 822	588	240	1 168	2 162	381	1 927	725
65 years and over	153	225	181	99	257	230	—	258	132
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 401	8 452	5 189	2 053	6 289	5 221	1 810	7 865	5 090
Persons under 18 years	1 391	1 570	1 388	581	1 717	380	209	1 503	1 279
Related children under 18 years	1 391	1 547	1 376	574	1 687	380	209	1 486	1 279
Related children 5 to 17 years	955	1 027	911	344	1 148	252	79	1 019	936
Persons 65 years and over	342	652	639	290	591	258	—	585	290
Persons 75 years and over	126	236	301	123	269	181	—	251	75
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	76	257	148	74	391	130	137	93	54
Percent below poverty level	5.7	13.4	10.3	13.3	26.4	25.1	43.5	5.9	4.2
Householder worked in 1989	34	169	78	61	207	119	88	57	45
With related children under 18 years	67	141	96	56	368	52	88	65	14
With related children under 5 years	25	61	29	31	186	31	64	45	—
Married-couple families	26	75	81	36	154	61	111	68	12
Householder worked in 1989	10	41	29	31	100	50	78	44	12
With related children under 18 years	17	48	29	27	131	11	68	40	—
With related children under 5 years	10	35	20	9	78	11	44	40	—
Female householder, no husband present	42	113	49	30	220	28	26	25	14
Householder worked in 1989	16	71	31	30	107	28	10	13	5
With related children under 18 years	42	86	49	21	220	28	20	25	14
With related children under 5 years	15	26	9	14	108	7	20	5	—
Unrelated individuals	554	1 556	219	134	554	2 251	835	1 601	509
Nonfamily householder	302	757	100	88	314	1 052	293	730	253
65 years and over	45	47	8	43	74	27	—	16	—
Persons	839	2 234	669	375	1 850	2 563	1 184	1 874	612
Percent below poverty level	15.5	26.4	12.9	18.3	29.4	49.1	65.4	23.8	12.0
Persons under 18 years	163	247	219	128	757	92	104	128	15
Related children under 18 years	163	224	207	121	727	92	104	111	15
Related children 5 to 17 years	138	147	136	73	504	39	36	68	15
Persons 65 years and over	45	55	54	43	88	27	—	28	—
Persons 75 years and over	24	31	26	27	69	—	—	28	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	404	1 154	257	121	704	1 548	876	950	325
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	946	2 638	816	497	2 134	2 860	1 385	2 223	675
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 580	3 807	1 456	831	3 318	3 703	1 599	3 657	874

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence city, Douglas County—Con.					Remainder of Douglas County			
	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 553	2 814	2 152	3 734	1 954	136	20	—	265
Less than \$5,000	136	246	144	489	91	10	—	—	22
\$5,000 to \$9,999	106	202	217	548	135	5	—	—	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999	74	267	215	359	123	—	—	—	10
\$15,000 to \$24,999	175	372	319	815	406	20	—	—	32
\$25,000 to \$34,999	154	458	365	522	474	35	13	—	19
\$35,000 to \$49,999	277	475	403	548	445	18	—	—	90
\$50,000 to \$74,999	355	431	381	334	219	29	7	—	52
\$75,000 to \$99,999	97	243	80	67	29	6	—	—	17
\$100,000 or more	179	120	28	52	32	13	—	—	9
Median (dollars)	42 522	31 085	31 429	20 543	30 167	34 286	29 423	—	43 867
Mean (dollars)	49 788	38 978	33 065	25 619	32 985	56 552	35 700	—	40 430
Families	923	1 626	1 337	1 912	1 373	106	—	—	214
Median income (dollars)	50 243	47 107	39 185	31 534	31 970	48 958	—	—	47 500
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 474	2 704	1 855	3 543	1 904	164	20	—	269
Median income (dollars)	29 359	20 578	22 316	9 591	18 345	21 705	9 423	—	26 331
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.8	52.4	60.2	35.6	47.2	82.9	35.0	—	69.1
Median income (dollars)	41 349	31 055	31 373	24 388	26 175	23 846	50 923	—	30 481
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 290	2 534	1 877	3 384	2 034	126	11	—	231
Median income (dollars)	11 625	12 133	10 246	8 860	9 986	13 036	18 750	—	13 542
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.5	35.1	33.9	31.1	33.3	34.1	100.0	—	41.6
Median income (dollars)	20 887	21 012	19 110	16 464	16 819	12 708	18 750	—	22 727
Per capita income (dollars)	21 594	15 747	13 184	10 643	11 753	18 993	21 806	—	15 765
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 553	2 814	2 152	3 734	1 954	136	20	—	265
With earnings	1 368	2 553	1 876	3 330	1 678	127	20	—	219
Mean earnings (dollars)	45 025	36 806	32 836	23 868	29 775	56 614	21 000	—	42 790
With Social Security income	238	357	299	552	463	9	—	—	59
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 391	8 879	7 914	8 686	9 011	8 276	—	—	5 681
With public assistance income	24	13	93	73	—	—	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 569	4 715	2 325	4 216	4 133	—	—	—	—
With retirement income	183	227	177	381	296	—	—	—	42
Mean retirement income (dollars)	17 268	10 932	10 809	9 117	7 203	—	—	—	10 560
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	62 599	51 594	42 106	35 393	36 064	67 398	—	—	46 804
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	61 011	47 462	44 419	32 195	34 165	113 286	—	—	41 984
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	63 874	56 577	39 096	38 353	37 955	48 431	—	—	50 170
Married-couple families (dollars)	66 614	55 491	44 814	41 615	37 951	68 562	—	—	46 804
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	67 121	51 152	47 886	38 861	38 779	113 286	—	—	41 984
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	66 240	60 380	40 895	43 973	37 234	48 468	—	—	50 170
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 179	26 336	23 661	15 250	21 820	48 000	—	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 271	30 609	19 063	12 324	18 991	—	—	—	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 457	19 690	29 061	21 864	29 776	48 000	—	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	923	1 626	1 337	1 912	1 373	106	—	—	214
Householder worked in 1989	838	1 447	1 216	1 683	1 192	102	—	—	195
With related children under 18 years	418	904	778	930	708	37	—	—	88
With related children under 5 years	197	438	362	472	275	25	—	—	35
Married-couple families	838	1 406	1 156	1 472	1 151	100	—	—	214
Householder worked in 1989	770	1 250	1 086	1 317	1 020	96	—	—	195
With related children under 18 years	356	760	652	690	539	31	—	—	88
With related children under 5 years	153	412	323	392	239	19	—	—	35
Female householder, no husband present	64	138	137	313	183	6	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	47	132	86	265	140	6	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	49	84	92	217	153	6	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	31	6	39	72	29	6	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 038	2 026	1 225	2 953	893	30	31	—	51
Nonfamily householder	630	1 188	815	1 822	581	30	20	—	51
65 years and over	109	110	139	225	181	5	7	—	21
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 581	6 999	5 373	8 416	5 023	407	31	—	692
Persons under 18 years	679	1 616	1 391	1 548	1 360	78	—	—	154
Related children under 18 years	679	1 616	1 391	1 525	1 348	78	—	—	154
Related children 5 to 17 years	475	1 151	955	1 005	892	47	—	—	113
Persons 65 years and over	398	431	328	652	563	16	7	—	66
Persons 75 years and over	211	122	118	236	246	—	7	—	66
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	46	95	76	257	124	5	—	—	16
Percent below poverty level	5.0	5.8	5.7	13.4	9.0	4.7	—	—	7.5
Householder worked in 1989	27	66	34	169	69	5	—	—	16
With related children under 18 years	21	59	67	141	87	5	—	—	7
With related children under 5 years	17	26	25	61	29	5	—	—	—
Married-couple families	33	63	26	75	66	5	—	—	16
Householder worked in 1989	8	18	10	41	29	5	—	—	16
With related children under 18 years	—	21	17	48	29	5	—	—	7
With related children under 5 years	—	8	10	35	20	5	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	21	37	42	113	49	—	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	11	31	16	71	31	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	21	26	42	86	49	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	10	6	15	26	9	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	424	973	548	1 556	219	5	—	—	6
Nonfamily householder	199	430	296	757	100	5	—	—	6
65 years and over	34	7	39	47	8	—	—	—	—
Persons	595	1 211	833	2 234	597	29	—	—	54
Percent below poverty level	16.6	17.3	15.5	26.5	11.9	7.1	—	—	7.8
Persons under 18 years	87	90	163	247	200	13	—	—	15
Related children under 18 years	87	90	163	224	188	13	—	—	15
Related children 5 to 17 years	77	70	138	147	117	5	—	—	15
Persons 65 years and over	60	7	39	55	33	—	—	—	—
Persons 75 years and over	52	7	24	31	26	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	301	728	398	1 154	257	24	—	—	54
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	630	1 373	940	2 638	744	34	—	—	54
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	895	2 030	1 574	3 807	1 384	60	13	—	119

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Douglas County—Con.							
	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	—	31	21	7	69	1 191	2 088	1 746
Less than \$5,000	—	—	6	—	—	37	84	52
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	7	—	—	24	153	200	94
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	8	—	—	67	133	117
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	—	15	272	259	276
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	10	—	—	30	230	423	314
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	6	7	—	—	260	549	437
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	7	—	147	338	315
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	8	—	—	—	25	55	80
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	47	61
Median (dollars)	—	32 125	13 906	61 359	23 594	28 191	34 038	35 388
Mean (dollars)	—	42 592	20 860	71 000	20 067	30 152	35 921	41 265
Families	—	24	7	7	62	896	1 616	1 473
Median income (dollars)	—	45 833	43 750	61 359	21 250	31 411	38 871	36 972
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	29	45	7	70	1 096	2 447	1 775
Median income (dollars)	—	17 375	12 292	50 923	16 111	22 862	19 009	23 090
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	48.3	15.6	100.0	31.4	55.0	50.1	66.0
Median income (dollars)	—	75 455	28 750	50 923	30 385	31 075	31 608	28 258
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	42	64	7	50	1 109	2 187	1 435
Median income (dollars)	—	8 958	4 828	13 750	2 976	7 913	8 709	11 241
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	40.5	10.9	100.0	—	32.6	32.1	33.0
Median income (dollars)	—	8 750	16 250	13 750	—	16 071	16 807	18 952
Per capita income (dollars)	—	14 097	8 515	13 806	7 506	11 206	12 214	14 519
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	—	31	21	7	69	1 191	2 088	1 746
With earnings	—	24	7	7	30	1 024	1 732	1 549
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	52 583	44 000	31 000	19 908	29 772	36 660	38 202
With Social Security income	—	7	14	—	47	289	528	452
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	6 061	5 931	—	8 637	7 146	7 050	8 437
With public assistance income	—	—	—	—	—	45	54	31
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	4 036	5 470	2 439
With retirement income	—	—	—	—	16	81	195	230
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	—	—	1 589	5 921	6 889	7 493
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	—	52 810	44 400	71 000	18 869	33 231	41 342	44 074
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	54 747	—	71 000	17 626	32 675	44 479	45 008
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	47 000	44 400	—	19 266	33 980	38 005	43 297
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	52 810	44 400	71 000	20 064	35 972	42 262	45 696
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	54 747	—	71 000	32 200	35 541	46 381	47 011
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	47 000	44 400	—	18 196	36 514	38 172	44 605
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	—	24 480	12 943	24 907	24 468
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	—	13 624	19 848	14 350
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	24 480	11 825	33 874	28 655
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	—	24	7	7	62	896	1 616	1 473
Householder worked in 1989	—	24	7	7	15	797	1 419	1 344
With related children under 18 years	—	18	—	7	15	523	850	691
With related children under 5 years	—	10	—	—	6	174	280	282
Married-couple families	—	24	7	7	45	738	1 457	1 356
Householder worked in 1989	—	24	7	7	6	647	1 286	1 235
With related children under 18 years	—	18	—	7	6	420	738	631
With related children under 5 years	—	10	—	—	6	157	272	277
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	8	103	122	82
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	95	96	74
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	64	83	30
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	17	8	1
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	7	14	—	7	359	608	363
Nonfamily householder	—	7	14	—	7	295	472	273
65 years and over	—	7	14	—	—	98	251	161
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	96	28	36	166	3 177	5 657	4 900
Persons under 18 years	—	25	—	22	28	874	1 558	1 388
Related children under 18 years	—	25	—	22	28	869	1 542	1 374
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	17	—	22	19	618	1 147	991
Persons 65 years and over	—	7	14	—	76	332	650	614
Persons 75 years and over	—	7	8	—	55	91	272	230
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	—	—	—	24	64	72	64
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	—	38.7	7.1	4.5	4.3
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	9	56	41	53
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	9	48	41	29
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	24	19	13
Married-couple families	—	—	—	—	15	21	32	51
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	21	22	40
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	21	11	18
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	16	11	11
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	43	40	9
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	35	19	9
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	27	30	9
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—
Unrelated individuals	—	—	6	—	—	80	204	71
Nonfamily householder	—	—	6	—	—	69	116	42
65 years and over	—	—	6	—	—	45	39	31
Persons	—	—	6	—	72	287	381	255
Percent below poverty level	—	—	21.4	—	43.4	9.0	6.7	5.2
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	—	19	71	80	59
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	19	71	64	53
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	—	19	45	30	38
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	6	—	21	45	68	42
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	—	—	23	37	35
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	—	33	116	92
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	—	72	488	479	372
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	7	6	—	72	966	977	1 104

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County					
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 7.98	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	72 918	72 918	57 283	5 247	8 137	6 666	5 003	7 828	4 636
Native	71 226	71 226	55 623	5 205	7 915	6 436	4 871	7 574	4 509
Foreign born	1 692	1 692	1 660	42	222	230	132	254	127
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	219	219	213	45	8	38	11	36	—
Persons 5 years and over	68 484	68 484	53 975	4 847	7 738	6 245	4 590	7 358	4 310
Speak a language other than English	3 412	3 412	2 979	179	491	342	178	411	245
Do not speak English "very well"	878	878	805	87	90	128	32	129	57
In linguistically isolated households	459	459	453	106	17	63	23	103	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	31 250	31 250	26 856	1 540	4 250	2 621	1 788	3 417	1 448
Preprimary school	1 436	1 436	1 156	104	122	138	132	191	92
Public school	838	838	662	76	67	66	67	109	52
Elementary or high school	9 312	9 312	6 525	762	795	1 005	742	853	794
Public school	9 009	9 009	6 269	703	759	970	697	846	752
College	20 502	20 502	19 175	674	3 333	1 478	914	2 373	562
Public college	19 347	19 347	18 743	631	3 273	1 418	914	2 302	517
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	38 189	38 189	28 518	3 275	3 613	3 804	2 801	3 974	3 062
Less than 9th grade	1 418	1 418	804	199	96	31	68	117	116
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 718	2 718	1 601	374	179	81	104	285	264
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9 986	9 986	6 341	1 079	605	693	725	1 010	804
Some college, no degree	7 977	7 977	6 055	752	729	801	671	776	696
Associate degree	1 352	1 352	980	79	68	145	99	185	108
Bachelor's degree	8 550	8 550	7 325	522	1 008	1 149	732	879	699
Graduate or professional degree	6 188	6 188	5 412	270	928	904	402	722	375
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.2	89.2	91.6	82.5	92.4	97.1	93.9	89.9	87.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	38.6	38.6	44.7	24.2	53.6	54.0	40.5	40.3	35.1
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	738	738	627	1 126	461	835	838	697	1 015
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	68 484	68 484	53 975	4 847	7 738	6 245	4 590	7 358	4 310
Same house	23 967	23 967	15 871	1 978	2 311	1 877	1 113	2 422	2 147
Different house in United States	43 523	43 523	37 134	2 852	5 302	4 280	3 425	4 808	2 109
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 350	13 350	11 944	1 440	1 664	1 532	1 411	1 475	1 007
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 155	3 155	1 141	169	156	112	126	131	87
Different MSA/PMSA	19 192	19 192	17 282	786	2 570	1 837	1 379	2 228	445
Not in an MSA/PMSA	7 826	7 826	6 767	457	912	799	509	974	570
Abroad	994	994	970	17	125	88	52	128	54
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	37 032	37 032	29 274	2 618	4 390	3 597	2 572	4 165	2 439
Car, truck, or van	31 695	31 695	24 935	2 272	3 606	3 359	2 448	3 624	2 284
Drove alone	26 994	26 994	21 455	1 767	3 128	2 953	2 206	3 048	1 999
Carpooled	4 701	4 701	3 480	505	478	406	242	576	285
Public transportation	438	438	395	18	34	59	17	117	—
Other means	3 388	3 388	3 016	228	628	59	50	295	83
Worked at home	1 511	1 511	928	100	122	80	57	129	72
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.7	17.7	16.7	17.2	14.5	18.5	18.7	16.8	17.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	29 931	29 931	24 008	2 235	3 776	2 685	2 115	3 354	2 012
Central city	27 084	27 084	23 360	2 164	3 717	2 566	2 023	3 235	1 953
Outside central city	2 847	2 847	648	71	59	119	92	119	59
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7 101	7 101	5 266	383	614	912	457	811	427
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	59 660	59 660	47 702	4 142	7 013	5 313	3 838	6 502	3 522
In labor force	39 508	39 508	31 364	2 796	4 609	3 848	2 672	4 467	2 556
Employed	37 435	37 435	29 535	2 663	4 391	3 616	2 608	4 186	2 465
Unemployed	1 945	1 945	1 701	125	193	224	64	246	91
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	4.9	5.4	4.5	4.2	5.8	2.4	5.6	3.6
Females 16 years and over	30 377	30 377	24 367	2 122	3 588	2 707	1 989	3 176	1 857
Employed	17 486	17 486	14 120	1 258	2 140	1 648	1 188	1 995	1 174
Unemployed	816	816	706	56	53	97	29	75	53
With own children under 6 years	3 931	3 931	3 006	347	383	424	361	448	243
In labor force	2 677	2 677	2 066	232	293	303	228	291	200
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 659	3 659	2 486	297	269	386	300	238	367
In labor force	2 942	2 942	2 018	199	218	309	241	219	314
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 116	7 116	5 965	235	736	314	236	523	153
Not enrolled in school	564	564	371	79	50	17	54	68	36
Unemployed or not in labor force	132	132	89	25	8	9	10	8	6
Not high school graduate	173	173	110	48	8	—	10	21	24
Employed	98	98	62	23	—	—	10	13	24
Unemployed	23	23	23	8	—	—	—	8	—
Not in labor force	52	52	25	17	8	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	49 026	49 026	39 828	3 078	6 011	4 354	3 119	5 426	2 711
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	32 635	32 635	25 483	2 240	3 748	3 034	2 368	3 600	2 089
50 to 52 weeks	20 107	20 107	15 145	1 567	1 903	2 139	1 657	2 135	1 469
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	53 139	53 139	43 080	3 512	6 479	4 730	3 454	5 717	2 895
With a mobility or self-care limitation	960	960	746	138	72	55	47	126	71
With a mobility limitation	513	513	419	101	18	15	35	72	11
In labor force	165	165	136	15	—	9	8	37	—
With a self-care limitation	718	718	537	83	54	55	12	107	60
With a work disability	2 879	2 879	2 222	456	271	174	194	271	227
In labor force	1 541	1 541	1 270	219	180	115	116	162	150
Prevented from working	1 002	1 002	694	199	58	51	61	67	61
No work disability	50 260	50 260	40 858	3 056	6 208	4 556	3 260	5 446	2 668
In labor force	36 912	36 912	29 371	2 506	4 322	3 644	2 492	4 156	2 332
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5 782	5 782	4 050	532	480	425	308	638	627
With a mobility or self-care limitation	834	834	575	104	39	48	45	53	107
With a mobility limitation	638	638	448	79	30	21	38	53	100
With a self-care limitation	502	502	342	54	24	43	35	21	29

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence city, Douglas County							
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	5 216	6 447	3 747	8 137	6 577	4 899	7 792	4 449
Native	5 174	6 199	3 549	7 915	6 347	4 767	7 538	4 322
Foreign born	42	248	198	222	230	132	254	127
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	45	46	13	8	38	11	36	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 816	6 332	3 661	7 738	6 164	4 486	7 322	4 132
Speak a language other than English	179	497	245	491	342	171	411	245
Do not speak English "very well"	87	104	84	90	128	32	129	57
In linguistically isolated households	106	71	36	17	63	23	103	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 527	4 869	3 547	4 250	2 594	1 788	3 395	1 408
Preprimary school	104	17	40	122	129	132	191	92
Public school	76	8	25	67	57	67	109	52
Elementary or high school	762	171	15	795	997	742	831	754
Public school	703	171	15	759	962	697	824	712
College	661	4 681	3 492	3 333	1 468	914	2 373	562
Public college	618	4 652	3 473	3 273	1 408	914	2 302	517
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	3 244	1 833	360	3 613	3 745	2 697	3 960	2 948
Less than 9th grade	199	50	—	96	31	40	117	94
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	374	68	4	179	81	60	285	226
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 079	144	26	605	674	712	1 003	771
Some college, no degree	745	466	88	729	771	659	776	683
Associate degree	79	59	5	68	145	99	185	108
Bachelor's degree	522	609	112	1 008	1 149	725	872	691
Graduate or professional degree	246	437	125	928	894	402	722	375
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.3	93.6	98.9	92.4	97.0	96.3	89.8	89.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	23.7	57.1	65.8	53.6	54.6	41.8	40.3	36.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 135	151	107	461	830	845	697	1 022
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 816	6 332	3 661	7 738	6 164	4 486	7 322	4 132
Same house	1 971	725	106	2 311	1 872	1 044	2 386	2 044
Different house in United States	2 828	5 425	3 324	5 302	4 204	3 390	4 808	2 034
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 429	873	110	1 664	1 486	1 381	1 475	991
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	169	127	22	156	112	126	131	79
Different MSA/PMSA	773	3 598	2 340	2 570	1 807	1 379	2 228	438
Not in an MSA/PMSA	457	827	852	912	799	504	974	526
Abroad	17	182	231	125	88	52	128	54
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 587	3 012	1 295	4 390	3 533	2 558	4 151	2 400
Car, truck, or van	2 254	1 939	577	3 606	3 295	2 434	3 624	2 245
Drove alone	1 749	1 698	454	3 128	2 924	2 192	3 048	1 960
Carpooled	505	241	123	478	371	242	576	285
Public transportation	18	25	101	34	59	17	117	—
Other means	228	931	491	628	99	50	281	83
Worked at home	87	117	126	122	80	57	129	72
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	15.3	13.2	14.5	18.4	18.7	16.8	17.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 204	2 533	1 087	3 776	2 621	2 101	3 340	1 980
Central city	2 146	2 504	1 074	3 717	2 508	2 009	3 221	1 921
Outside central city	58	29	13	59	113	92	119	59
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	383	479	208	614	912	457	811	420
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	4 111	6 138	3 618	7 013	5 249	3 734	6 488	3 384
In labor force	2 765	3 440	1 515	4 609	3 784	2 658	4 453	2 498
Employed	2 632	3 054	1 316	4 391	3 552	2 594	4 172	2 426
Unemployed	125	373	186	193	224	64	246	72
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	10.9	12.4	4.2	5.9	2.4	5.6	2.9
Females 16 years and over	2 111	3 166	1 874	3 588	2 672	1 930	3 169	1 799
Employed	1 247	1 582	722	2 140	1 613	1 181	1 988	1 166
Unemployed	56	155	116	53	97	29	75	53
With own children under 6 years	347	58	92	383	413	361	448	235
In labor force	232	41	18	293	292	228	291	192
With own children 6 to 17 years only	297	109	5	269	375	300	231	367
In labor force	199	102	—	218	298	241	212	314
Persons 16 to 19 years	235	1 406	1 829	736	314	236	523	145
Not enrolled in school	79	32	—	50	17	54	68	28
Unemployed or not in labor force	25	9	—	8	9	10	8	6
Not high school graduate	48	—	—	8	—	10	21	16
Employed	23	—	—	—	—	10	13	16
Unemployed	8	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not in labor force	17	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 047	5 458	3 366	6 011	4 290	3 105	5 412	2 680
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 222	2 556	1 340	3 748	2 970	2 354	3 586	2 067
50 to 52 weeks	1 549	938	187	1 903	2 108	1 643	2 121	1 447
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 488	5 889	3 605	6 479	4 666	3 440	5 703	2 833
With a mobility or self-care limitation	138	27	14	72	55	47	126	71
With a mobility limitation	101	19	—	18	15	35	72	11
In labor force	15	—	—	—	9	—	37	—
With a self-care limitation	83	17	14	54	55	12	107	60
With a work disability	456	155	72	271	167	194	271	227
In labor force	219	72	34	180	108	116	162	150
Prevented from working	199	50	—	58	51	61	67	61
No work disability	3 032	5 734	3 533	6 208	4 499	3 246	5 432	2 606
In labor force	2 482	3 342	1 468	4 322	3 587	2 478	4 142	2 283
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	525	236	—	480	425	294	638	551
With a mobility or self-care limitation	104	70	—	39	48	45	53	91
With a mobility limitation	79	43	—	30	21	38	53	84
With a self-care limitation	54	56	—	24	43	35	21	20

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County					
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 7.98	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	37 435	37 435	29 535	2 643	4 391	3 616	2 608	4 186	2 465
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	4 235	4 235	3 474	182	403	470	445	518	334
Professional specialty occupations -----	7 459	7 459	6 455	459	1 094	850	552	879	451
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 436	1 436	1 232	62	169	134	131	204	126
Sales occupations -----	4 298	4 298	3 640	224	585	459	377	594	202
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	5 933	5 933	4 706	375	715	594	379	689	432
Private household occupations -----	82	82	68	-	29	3	8	-	5
Protective service occupations -----	669	669	539	60	47	91	17	77	58
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	4 880	4 880	4 170	510	576	463	157	510	283
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	694	694	228	23	52	23	17	34	29
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	3 107	3 107	1 920	283	251	222	211	271	247
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	2 301	2 301	1 610	291	267	169	133	240	148
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	925	925	585	121	90	30	62	75	55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	1 416	1 416	908	73	113	108	119	95	95
INCOME IN 1989									
Households -----	27 211	27 211	21 838	2 303	3 045	2 611	1 972	3 262	1 856
Less than \$5,000 -----	2 300	2 300	2 089	245	218	227	116	375	70
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	3 428	3 428	2 963	359	508	182	182	447	123
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	2 735	2 735	2 420	382	364	254	191	329	123
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	4 430	4 430	3 589	350	683	339	300	661	361
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	4 296	4 296	3 285	476	346	447	335	484	487
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	4 697	4 697	3 369	302	407	420	385	540	418
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	3 553	3 553	2 672	154	287	401	360	307	213
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	1 004	1 004	813	28	137	233	80	67	29
\$100,000 or more -----	768	768	638	7	95	108	23	52	32
Median (dollars) -----	26 639	26 639	24 541	20 205	20 544	30 862	32 715	22 111	30 495
Mean (dollars) -----	32 739	32 739	31 626	23 656	33 035	39 186	33 746	27 138	33 557
Families -----	15 640	15 640	11 373	1 197	1 369	1 521	1 254	1 624	1 318
Median income (dollars) -----	37 085	37 085	36 989	27 966	36 116	46 891	40 261	36 080	31 886
Per capita income (dollars) -----	12 516	12 516	12 365	10 340	12 620	15 828	13 417	11 425	13 279
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households -----	27 211	27 211	21 838	2 303	3 045	2 611	1 972	3 262	1 856
With earnings -----	23 772	23 772	19 210	1 797	2 756	2 364	1 736	2 921	1 550
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	30 794	30 794	29 367	24 531	27 500	36 808	33 184	24 806	30 560
With Social Security income -----	4 882	4 882	3 538	529	439	349	283	546	480
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	8 279	8 279	8 530	7 200	9 423	9 040	8 062	8 715	9 325
With public assistance income -----	710	710	594	197	46	13	77	47	48
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 909	3 909	3 804	3 588	3 330	4 715	2 118	5 301	5 021
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars) -----	43 080	43 080	43 611	29 042	50 650	51 897	42 808	38 542	36 435
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	41 624	41 624	41 070	24 200	45 155	47 530	45 891	34 634	35 352
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	46 633	46 633	47 948	32 496	56 989	55 817	44 931	42 671	38 022
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	46 170	46 170	46 365	28 778	51 099	51 623	48 764	39 066	39 748
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	20 704	20 704	20 467	15 635	21 450	26 336	26 458	17 697	21 762
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	16 992	16 992	17 079	14 217	17 410	30 609	21 327	12 063	21 097
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families -----	15 640	15 640	11 373	1 197	1 369	1 521	1 254	1 624	1 318
Householder worked in 1989 -----	13 813	13 813	10 025	933	1 199	1 358	1 151	1 442	1 136
With related children under 18 years -----	7 965	7 965	5 810	656	733	825	720	754	643
With related children under 5 years -----	3 564	3 564	2 782	346	343	380	344	418	234
Married-couple families -----	13 284	13 284	9 456	896	1 116	1 309	1 099	1 362	1 135
Householder worked in 1989 -----	11 803	11 803	8 404	731	965	1 161	1 029	1 216	977
With related children under 18 years -----	6 528	6 528	4 654	431	582	681	620	624	503
With related children under 5 years -----	3 173	3 173	2 427	252	306	354	313	378	227
Female householder, no husband present -----	1 654	1 654	1 351	234	187	138	119	175	148
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 364	1 364	1 111	149	168	132	86	153	131
With related children under 18 years -----	1 094	1 094	920	200	111	84	74	115	122
With related children under 5 years -----	309	309	277	76	33	6	31	40	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	18 421	18 421	17 020	1 459	2 856	1 846	1 106	2 522	782
Nonfamily householder -----	11 571	11 571	10 465	1 106	1 676	1 090	718	1 638	538
65 years and over -----	2 107	2 107	1 572	254	203	110	123	219	181
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	65 450	65 450	50 680	5 157	6 835	6 499	4 919	7 182	4 589
Persons under 18 years -----	14 404	14 404	10 395	1 228	1 250	1 493	1 238	1 295	1 159
Related children under 18 years -----	14 302	14 302	10 322	1 214	1 233	1 493	1 238	1 272	1 147
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	9 928	9 928	7 043	814	843	1 072	833	814	821
Persons 65 years and over -----	5 774	5 774	4 050	532	480	425	308	638	627
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families -----	1 173	1 173	946	217	51	73	40	144	110
Percent below poverty level -----	7.5	7.5	8.3	18.1	3.7	4.8	3.2	8.9	8.3
Householder worked in 1989 -----	832	832	670	120	42	60	16	103	61
With related children under 18 years -----	760	760	639	201	33	45	31	96	70
With related children under 5 years -----	381	381	338	114	25	18	7	61	12
Married-couple families -----	566	566	444	104	43	19	16	66	61
Householder worked in 1989 -----	397	397	311	74	34	12	-	41	21
With related children under 18 years -----	300	300	256	88	25	7	-	48	21
With related children under 5 years -----	206	206	181	67	25	-	-	35	12
Female householder, no husband present -----	452	452	360	106	8	37	24	41	31
Householder worked in 1989 -----	295	295	232	46	8	31	16	25	22
With related children under 18 years -----	406	406	340	106	8	26	24	41	31
With related children under 5 years -----	153	153	137	47	6	7	-	26	-
Unrelated individuals -----	8 789	8 789	8 423	487	1 462	907	502	1 223	171
Nonfamily householder -----	4 314	4 314	4 070	291	679	413	262	640	81
65 years and over -----	408	408	287	74	16	7	37	47	8
Persons -----	12 159	12 159	11 106	1 181	1 611	1 076	644	1 603	505
Percent below poverty level -----	18.6	18.6	21.9	22.9	23.6	16.6	13.1	22.3	11.0
Persons under 18 years -----	1 471	1 471	1 227	375	65	64	86	170	162
Related children under 18 years -----	1 382	1 382	1 154	361	48	64	86	147	150
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	917	917	765	248	26	49	80	70	116
Persons 65 years and over -----	528	528	346	74	16	7	37	55	54
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	6 213	6 213	5 894	398	826	667	350	839	181
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	14 537	14 537	13 070	1 420	1 960	1 238	733	1 991	648

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence city, Douglas County							
	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 3	Troct 4	Troct 5 (pt.)	Troct 7.98 (pt.)	Troct 8 (pt.)	Troct 9 (pt.)	Troct 10 (pt.)
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 632	3 054	1 316	4 391	3 552	2 594	4 172	2 426
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	169	152	59	403	470	445	511	334
Professional specialty occupations	448	630	257	1 094	840	552	879	451
Technicians and related support occupations	62	159	35	169	134	131	204	126
Sales occupations	224	279	155	585	459	363	594	202
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	375	531	302	715	583	379	689	426
Private household occupations	—	6	6	29	3	8	—	5
Protective service occupations	60	68	47	47	91	17	77	58
Service occupations, except protective and household	510	857	304	576	457	157	510	275
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	23	8	17	52	23	17	34	20
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	283	128	12	251	205	211	271	231
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	291	62	43	267	162	133	233	148
Transportation and material moving occupations	114	31	20	90	22	62	75	55
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	73	143	59	113	103	119	95	95
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	2 283	2 403	473	3 045	2 587	1 951	3 255	1 787
Less than \$5,000	245	398	117	218	227	110	375	70
\$5,000 to \$9,999	359	693	139	508	182	182	447	99
\$10,000 to \$14,999	382	410	82	364	254	183	329	123
\$15,000 to \$24,999	350	325	78	683	339	300	661	346
\$25,000 to \$34,999	463	246	4	346	437	335	484	457
\$35,000 to \$49,999	302	154	33	407	414	378	540	418
\$50,000 to \$74,999	147	144	13	287	401	360	300	213
\$75,000 to \$99,999	28	25	—	137	225	80	67	29
\$100,000 or more	7	8	7	95	108	23	52	32
Mean (dollars)	19 980	11 239	8 865	20 544	30 686	32 773	22 052	30 712
Mean (dollars)	23 551	17 507	14 661	33 035	39 060	33 885	27 044	34 078
Families	1 197	472	177	1 369	1 497	1 247	1 617	1 256
Mean income (dollars)	27 966	23 056	12 109	36 116	46 982	40 131	35 972	32 336
Per capita income (dollars)	10 272	7 054	3 780	12 620	15 845	13 509	11 414	13 521
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	2 283	2 403	473	3 045	2 587	1 951	3 255	1 787
With earnings	1 777	2 140	451	2 756	2 340	1 729	2 914	1 520
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 570	16 462	14 405	27 500	36 646	33 140	24 791	30 771
With Social Security income	529	281	13	439	349	269	546	433
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 200	7 395	800	9 423	9 040	8 173	8 715	9 400
With public assistance income	197	63	4	46	13	77	47	48
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 588	2 649	1 440	3 330	4 715	2 118	5 301	5 021
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	29 042	29 464	17 755	50 650	51 883	42 799	38 401	37 302
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 200	29 145	16 640	45 155	47 367	45 891	34 288	35 782
Married-couple families (dollars)	32 496	35 489	19 958	56 989	55 873	44 934	42 525	38 763
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 778	37 497	20 963	51 099	51 537	48 764	38 697	39 840
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 635	16 293	4 360	21 450	26 336	26 458	17 697	21 606
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 217	12 138	4 360	17 410	30 609	21 327	12 063	21 097
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 197	472	177	1 369	1 497	1 247	1 617	1 256
Householder worked in 1989	933	431	162	1 199	1 334	1 144	1 435	1 121
With related children under 18 years	656	167	96	733	807	720	747	628
With related children under 5 years	346	53	91	343	370	344	418	228
Married-couple families	896	297	152	1 116	1 285	1 092	1 355	1 090
Householder worked in 1989	731	266	147	965	1 137	1 022	1 209	971
With related children under 18 years	431	112	71	582	663	620	617	497
With related children under 5 years	252	46	71	306	344	313	378	221
Female householder, no husband present	234	92	25	187	138	119	175	140
Householder worked in 1989	149	82	15	168	132	86	153	131
With related children under 18 years	200	55	25	111	84	74	115	122
With related children under 5 years	76	7	20	33	6	31	40	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 428	3 484	702	2 856	1 846	1 092	2 522	775
Nonfamily householder	1 086	1 931	296	1 676	1 090	704	1 638	531
65 years and over	247	208	—	203	110	109	219	181
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 126	4 722	1 171	6 835	6 410	4 891	7 146	4 423
Persons under 18 years	1 228	321	129	1 250	1 468	1 238	1 273	1 131
Related children under 18 years	1 214	321	129	1 233	1 468	1 238	1 250	1 119
Related children 5 to 17 years	814	206	43	843	1 055	833	792	802
Persons 65 years and over	525	236	—	480	425	294	638	551
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	217	113	60	51	73	40	144	86
Percent below poverty level	18.1	23.9	33.9	3.7	4.9	3.2	8.9	6.8
Householder worked in 1989	120	106	50	42	60	16	103	52
With related children under 18 years	201	39	42	33	45	31	96	61
With related children under 5 years	114	18	42	25	18	7	61	12
Married-couple families	104	57	40	43	19	16	66	46
Householder worked in 1989	74	50	40	34	12	—	41	21
With related children under 18 years	88	11	22	25	7	7	48	21
With related children under 5 years	67	11	22	25	—	—	35	12
Female householder, no husband present	106	28	20	8	37	24	41	31
Householder worked in 1989	46	28	10	8	31	16	25	22
With related children under 18 years	106	28	20	8	26	24	41	31
With related children under 5 years	47	7	20	—	6	7	26	—
Unrelated individuals	487	2 117	566	1 462	907	496	1 223	171
Nonfamily householder	291	957	229	679	413	256	640	81
65 years and over	74	27	—	16	7	31	47	8
Persons	1 181	2 391	711	1 611	1 076	638	1 603	433
Percent below poverty level	23.0	50.6	60.7	23.6	16.8	13.0	22.4	9.8
Persons under 18 years	375	79	43	65	64	86	170	143
Related children under 18 years	361	79	43	48	64	86	147	131
Related children 5 to 17 years	248	39	—	26	49	80	70	97
Persons 65 years and over	74	27	—	16	7	31	55	33
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	398	1 452	489	826	667	344	839	181
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 420	2 675	817	1 960	1 238	727	1 991	576

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Douglas County			Lawrence city, Douglas County		
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 9	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 315	3 315	3 186	724	614	420	724	614	420
Native	3 207	3 207	3 078	724	614	379	724	614	379
Foreign born	108	108	108	—	—	41	—	—	41
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 014	3 014	2 892	638	572	379	638	572	379
Speak a language other than English	205	205	205	20	14	46	20	14	46
Do not speak English "very well"	56	56	56	10	—	6	10	—	6
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 379	1 379	1 332	246	215	203	246	215	203
Preprimary school	76	76	76	30	—	24	30	—	24
Public school	60	60	60	30	—	24	30	—	24
Elementary or high school	604	604	585	204	149	51	204	149	51
Public school	585	585	566	185	149	51	185	149	51
College	699	699	671	12	66	128	12	66	128
Public college	680	680	671	12	66	128	12	66	128
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 569	1 569	1 485	355	311	172	355	311	172
Less than 9th grade	163	163	151	48	65	11	48	65	11
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	277	277	265	57	108	22	57	108	22
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	415	415	396	126	43	63	126	43	63
Some college, no degree	410	410	369	94	36	37	94	36	37
Associate degree	46	46	46	7	22	8	7	22	8
Bachelor's degree	155	155	155	13	37	31	13	37	31
Graduate or professional degree	103	103	103	10	—	—	10	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.0	72.0	72.0	70.4	44.4	80.8	70.4	44.4	80.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.4	16.4	17.4	6.5	11.9	18.0	6.5	11.9	18.0
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 037	1 037	1 024	2 026	939	743	2 026	939	743
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	3 014	3 014	2 892	638	572	379	638	572	379
Same house	855	855	787	288	241	12	288	241	12
Different house in United States	2 066	2 066	2 012	350	331	336	350	331	336
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	984	984	972	212	184	137	212	184	137
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	833	833	818	115	108	157	115	108	157
Not in on MSA/PMSA	233	233	222	23	39	42	23	39	42
Abroad	93	93	93	—	—	31	—	—	31
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 277	1 277	1 198	223	176	176	223	176	176
Car, truck, or van	1 085	1 085	1 042	190	142	154	190	142	154
Drive alone	825	825	782	134	108	96	134	108	96
Carpooled	260	260	260	56	34	58	56	34	58
Public transportation	21	21	21	—	—	6	—	—	6
Other means	135	135	116	21	34	16	21	34	16
Worked at home	36	36	19	12	—	—	12	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.7	15.7	15.7	12.7	15.5	21.8	12.7	15.5	21.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 151	1 151	1 072	199	166	168	199	166	168
Central city	1 106	1 106	1 063	199	166	168	199	166	168
Outside central city	45	45	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	126	126	126	24	10	8	24	10	8
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 424	2 424	2 315	430	440	312	430	440	312
In labor force	1 461	1 461	1 382	272	216	209	272	216	209
Employed	1 276	1 276	1 197	223	176	175	223	176	175
Unemployed	176	176	176	49	40	25	49	40	25
Percent of civilian labor force	12.1	12.1	12.8	18.0	18.5	12.5	18.0	18.5	12.5
Females 16 years and over	1 231	1 231	1 160	239	212	164	239	212	164
Employed	637	637	596	123	88	101	123	88	101
Unemployed	88	88	88	29	5	18	29	5	18
With own children under 6 years	155	155	155	57	21	18	57	21	18
In labor force	76	76	76	15	5	18	15	5	18
With own children 6 to 17 years only	147	147	138	71	—	10	71	—	10
In labor force	109	109	100	60	—	10	60	—	10
Persons 16 to 19 years	279	279	265	33	45	10	33	45	10
Not enrolled in school	35	35	35	12	—	10	12	—	10
Unemployed or not in labor force	29	29	29	12	—	10	12	—	10
Not high school graduate	7	7	7	7	—	—	7	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	7	7	7	7	—	—	7	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 787	1 787	1 702	310	277	234	310	277	234
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 205	1 205	1 142	188	181	145	188	181	145
50 to 52 weeks	701	701	649	83	106	62	83	106	62
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 131	2 131	2 060	378	355	281	378	355	281
With a mobility or self-care limitation	65	65	65	14	35	—	14	35	—
With a mobility limitation	36	36	36	7	13	—	7	13	—
In labor force	21	21	21	—	13	—	—	13	—
With a self-care limitation	50	50	50	7	35	—	7	35	—
With a work disability	234	234	225	59	56	8	59	56	8
In labor force	129	129	120	20	34	8	20	34	8
Prevented from working	74	74	74	18	22	—	18	22	—
No work disability	1 897	1 897	1 835	319	299	273	319	299	273
In labor force	1 267	1 267	1 205	234	182	192	234	182	192
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	243	243	222	52	77	6	52	77	6
With a mobility or self-care limitation	37	37	24	16	—	—	16	—	—
With a mobility limitation	37	37	24	16	—	—	16	—	—
With a self-care limitation	37	37	24	16	—	—	16	—	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Douglas County			Lawrence city, Douglas County		
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 9	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 276	1 276	1 197	223	176	175	223	176	175
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	93	93	93	7	—	16	7	—	16
Professional specialty occupations	101	101	101	21	—	7	21	—	7
Technicians and related support occupations	64	64	64	—	11	31	—	11	31
Sales occupations	87	87	87	11	10	8	11	10	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	268	268	228	12	38	29	12	38	29
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	22	22	22	10	—	5	10	—	5
Service occupations, except protective and household	280	280	260	87	40	24	87	40	24
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	20	20	12	—	12	—	—	12	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	88	88	88	21	22	5	21	22	5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	119	119	119	27	11	32	27	11	32
Transportation and material moving occupations	31	31	31	10	21	—	10	21	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	103	103	92	17	11	18	17	11	18
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 287	1 287	1 235	256	257	157	256	257	157
Less than \$5,000	197	197	197	65	25	38	65	25	38
\$5,000 to \$9,999	237	237	230	70	26	38	70	26	38
\$10,000 to \$14,999	161	161	152	49	31	—	49	31	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	335	335	318	25	142	51	25	142	51
\$25,000 to \$34,999	149	149	141	28	21	22	28	21	22
\$35,000 to \$49,999	141	141	130	12	12	8	12	12	8
\$50,000 to \$74,999	60	60	60	7	—	—	7	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	16 394	16 394	16 218	9 181	20 033	17 917	9 181	20 033	17 917
Mean (dollars)	20 421	20 421	20 285	14 726	18 516	15 468	14 726	18 516	15 468
Families	691	691	662	192	126	89	192	126	89
Median income (dollars)	18 939	18 939	18 920	9 162	19 583	17 583	9 162	19 583	17 583
Per capita income (dollars)	8 087	8 087	7 975	5 762	7 109	6 099	5 762	7 109	6 099
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 287	1 287	1 235	256	257	157	256	257	157
With earnings	1 063	1 063	1 018	183	207	143	183	207	143
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 466	20 466	20 527	14 660	18 296	15 647	14 660	18 296	15 647
With Social Security income	287	287	263	52	84	6	52	84	6
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 453	6 453	6 480	6 969	6 124	6 000	6 969	6 124	6 000
With public assistance income	185	185	185	116	5	10	116	5	10
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 093	4 093	4 093	4 104	12 390	550	4 104	12 390	550
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	24 015	24 015	23 858	15 770	18 301	17 321	15 770	18 301	17 321
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 563	20 563	20 598	9 567	20 745	22 690	9 567	20 745	22 690
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 795	34 795	34 352	26 582	21 876	29 283	26 582	21 876	29 283
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 061	36 061	36 061	20 813	22 464	33 408	20 813	22 464	33 408
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 584	13 584	13 492	12 225	12 290	11 100	12 225	12 290	11 100
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 096	8 096	7 402	7 337	12 840	11 969	7 337	12 840	11 969
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	691	691	662	192	126	89	192	126	89
Householder worked in 1989	521	521	492	124	76	81	124	76	81
With related children under 18 years	420	420	411	139	65	45	139	65	45
With related children under 5 years	189	189	189	43	28	28	43	28	28
Married-couple families	349	349	338	53	74	30	53	74	30
Householder worked in 1989	296	296	285	45	36	30	45	36	30
With related children under 18 years	175	175	175	24	35	21	24	35	21
With related children under 5 years	77	77	77	—	23	14	—	23	14
Female householder, no husband present	276	276	258	129	42	41	129	42	41
Householder worked in 1989	169	169	151	79	30	33	79	30	33
With related children under 18 years	199	199	190	105	30	16	105	30	16
With related children under 5 years	84	84	84	43	5	6	43	5	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	938	938	909	95	169	161	95	169	161
Nonfamily householder	596	596	573	64	131	68	64	131	68
65 years and over	124	124	109	10	27	6	10	27	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 050	3 050	2 957	716	581	396	716	581	396
Persons under 18 years	911	911	891	299	174	100	299	174	100
Related children under 18 years	905	905	891	299	174	100	299	174	100
Related children 5 to 17 years	612	612	605	221	132	59	221	132	59
Persons 65 years and over	243	243	222	52	77	6	52	77	6
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	224	224	224	114	17	36	114	17	36
Percent below poverty level	32.4	32.4	33.8	59.4	13.5	40.4	59.4	13.5	40.4
Householder worked in 1989	135	135	135	62	5	28	62	5	28
With related children under 18 years	198	198	198	114	17	10	114	17	10
With related children under 5 years	88	88	88	43	5	—	43	5	—
Married-couple families	25	25	25	15	—	—	15	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	25	25	25	15	—	—	15	—	—
With related children under 18 years	25	25	25	15	—	—	15	—	—
With related children under 5 years	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	158	158	158	89	17	26	89	17	26
Householder worked in 1989	79	79	79	47	5	18	47	5	18
With related children under 18 years	142	142	142	89	17	10	89	17	10
With related children under 5 years	65	65	65	43	5	—	43	5	—
Unrelated individuals	463	463	457	44	74	115	44	74	115
Nonfamily householder	202	202	202	23	36	45	23	36	45
65 years and over	8	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons	1 223	1 223	1 217	440	148	209	440	148	209
Percent below poverty level	40.1	40.1	41.2	61.5	25.5	52.8	61.5	25.5	52.8
Persons under 18 years	477	477	471	272	48	35	272	48	35
Related children under 18 years	471	471	471	272	48	35	272	48	35
Related children 5 to 17 years	326	326	326	194	42	35	194	42	35
Persons 65 years and over	20	20	20	—	12	—	—	12	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	563	563	557	195	49	98	195	49	98
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 298	1 298	1 292	485	148	214	485	148	214

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Douglas County	Lawrence city, Douglas County
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 10	Tract 10 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	2 153	2 153	1 896	730	730
Native	2 142	2 142	1 885	730	730
Foreign born	11	11	11	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	20	20	20	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	1 988	1 988	1 740	679	679
Speak a language other than English	399	399	399	201	201
Do not speak English "very well"	156	156	156	76	76
In linguistically isolated households	83	83	83	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 173	1 173	1 082	599	599
Preprimary school	7	7	—	—	—
Public school	2	2	—	—	—
Elementary or high school	323	323	239	21	21
Public school	323	323	239	21	21
College	843	843	843	578	578
Public college	707	707	707	458	458
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	920	920	771	160	160
Less than 9th grade	6	6	—	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	54	54	34	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	147	147	78	19	19
Some college, no degree	321	321	291	96	96
Associate degree	248	248	242	31	31
Bachelor's degree	68	68	66	14	14
Graduate or professional degree	76	76	60	—	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.5	93.5	95.6	100.0	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.7	15.7	16.3	8.8	8.8
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	907	907	881	314	314
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	1 988	1 988	1 740	679	679
Same house	571	571	389	70	70
Different house in United States	1 417	1 417	1 351	609	609
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	289	289	288	43	43
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	61	61	26	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	327	327	316	153	153
Not in on MSA/PMSA	740	740	721	413	413
Abroad	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	866	866	766	200	200
Car, truck, or van	748	748	655	130	130
Drove alone	525	525	445	101	101
Carpooled	223	223	210	29	29
Public transportation	7	7	7	—	—
Other means	104	104	104	70	70
Worked at home	7	7	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.1	18.1	18.1	14.6	14.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	710	710	645	184	184
Central city	658	658	633	184	184
Outside central city	52	52	12	—	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	156	156	121	16	16
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	1 643	1 643	1 462	675	675
In labor force	986	986	850	244	244
Employed	867	867	766	200	200
Unemployed	119	119	84	44	44
Percent of civilian labor force	12.1	12.1	9.9	18.0	18.0
Females 16 years and over	877	877	782	331	331
Employed	467	467	394	97	97
Unemployed	39	39	37	29	29
With own children under 6 years	95	95	93	8	8
In labor force	62	62	60	8	8
With own children 6 to 17 years only	222	222	185	—	—
In labor force	182	182	145	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	297	297	266	209	209
Not enrolled in school	7	7	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	7	7	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	7	7	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	7	7	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 338	1 338	1 213	545	545
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 025	1 025	935	385	385
50 to 52 weeks	420	420	362	44	44
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 565	1 565	1 421	675	675
With a mobility or self-care limitation	19	19	19	6	6
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	19	19	19	6	6
With a work disability	58	58	47	6	6
In labor force	44	44	33	6	6
Prevented from working	14	14	14	—	—
No work disability	1 507	1 507	1 374	669	669
In labor force	935	935	817	238	238
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	78	78	41	—	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Douglas County	Lawrence city, Douglas County
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 10	Tract 10 (pt.)
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	867	867	766	200	200
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	100	100	100	32	32
Professional specialty occupations	70	70	68	14	14
Technicians and related support occupations	16	16	16	—	—
Sales occupations	85	85	76	29	29
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	138	138	116	6	6
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	19	19	15	7	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	173	173	157	74	74
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	17	17	10	10	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	100	100	93	6	6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	50	50	25	19	19
Transportation and material moving occupations	40	40	40	3	3
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	59	59	50	—	—
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	550	550	456	42	42
Less than \$5,000	26	26	26	9	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	77	77	59	—	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	46	46	35	—	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	177	177	168	20	20
\$25,000 to \$34,999	102	102	65	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	70	70	58	7	7
\$50,000 to \$74,999	40	40	33	6	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	12	12	12	—	—
Median (dollars)	21 123	21 123	20 542	20 500	20 500
Mean (dollars)	25 673	25 673	25 586	24 792	24 792
Families	376	376	306	23	23
Median income (dollars)	21 106	21 106	20 523	30 625	30 625
Per capita income (dollars)	7 481	7 481	7 303	3 680	3 680
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	550	550	456	42	42
With earnings	508	508	431	42	42
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 834	24 834	24 648	23 894	23 894
With Social Security income	64	64	34	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 688	6 688	8 206	—	—
With public assistance income	47	47	40	6	6
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 207	3 207	3 066	1 700	1 700
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	25 466	25 466	25 094	29 089	29 089
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 133	22 133	21 731	21 465	21 465
Married-couple families (dollars)	30 596	30 596	31 841	28 768	28 768
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 085	28 085	28 570	21 465	21 465
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	11 903	11 903	11 903	—	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 903	11 903	11 903	—	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families	376	376	306	23	23
Householder worked in 1989	313	313	259	23	23
With related children under 18 years	286	286	251	10	10
With related children under 5 years	98	98	75	10	10
Married-couple families	267	267	197	17	17
Householder worked in 1989	222	222	168	17	17
With related children under 18 years	183	183	148	10	10
With related children under 5 years	65	65	42	10	10
Female householder, no husband present	103	103	103	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	85	85	85	—	—
With related children under 18 years	103	103	103	—	—
With related children under 5 years	33	33	33	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	300	300	276	55	55
Nonfamily householder	174	174	150	19	19
65 years and over	36	36	22	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 575	1 575	1 318	173	173
Persans under 18 years	537	537	446	51	51
Related children under 18 years	528	528	437	51	51
Related children 5 to 17 years	363	363	281	—	—
Persans 65 years and over	78	78	41	—	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	94	94	83	—	—
Percent below poverty level	25.0	25.0	27.1	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	52	52	41	—	—
With related children under 18 years	77	77	66	—	—
With related children under 5 years	18	18	7	—	—
Married-couple families	45	45	34	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	21	21	10	—	—
With related children under 18 years	28	28	17	—	—
With related children under 5 years	11	11	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	49	49	49	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	31	31	31	—	—
With related children under 18 years	49	49	49	—	—
With related children under 5 years	7	7	7	—	—
Unrelated individuals	66	66	66	29	29
Nonfamily householder	9	9	9	9	9
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	—
Persans	362	362	351	29	29
Percent below poverty level	23.0	23.0	26.6	16.8	16.8
Persans under 18 years	143	143	143	—	—
Related children under 18 years	134	134	134	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	105	105	105	—	—
Persans 65 years and over	14	14	14	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persans below 50 percent of poverty level	98	98	98	5	5
Persans below 125 percent of poverty level	373	373	355	33	33

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Douglas County		Lawrence city, Douglas County	
	Lawrence, KS MSA	Total	Lawrence city	Tract 9	Tract 4	Tract 9 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	2 650	2 650	2 606	512	792	512
Native	532	532	488	69	82	69
Foreign born	2 118	2 118	2 118	443	710	443
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	348	348	348	95	114	95
Persons 5 years and over	2 517	2 517	2 473	512	754	512
Speak a language other than English	2 109	2 109	2 109	484	679	484
Do not speak English "very well"	1 253	1 253	1 253	282	497	282
In linguistically isolated households	823	823	823	224	284	224
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 808	1 808	1 773	409	634	409
Preprimary school	21	21	21	—	18	—
Public school	18	18	18	—	18	—
Elementary or high school	276	276	276	55	—	55
Public school	276	276	276	55	—	55
College	1 511	1 511	1 476	354	616	354
Public college	1 423	1 423	1 400	324	602	324
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	1 342	1 342	1 324	251	385	251
Less than 9th grade	14	14	14	7	—	7
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	21	21	21	—	—	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	75	75	66	25	10	25
Some college, no degree	145	145	145	37	16	37
Associate degree	49	49	49	14	5	14
Bachelor's degree	376	376	376	42	199	42
Graduate or professional degree	662	662	653	126	155	126
Percent high school graduate or higher	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.2	100.0	97.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	77.3	77.3	77.7	66.9	91.9	66.9
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	418	418	423	203	173	203
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	2 517	2 517	2 473	512	754	512
Same house	328	328	296	38	—	38
Different house in United States	772	772	760	146	123	146
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	265	265	265	45	11	45
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	419	419	407	92	95	92
Not in an MSA/PMSA	88	88	88	9	17	9
Abroad	1 417	1 417	1 417	328	631	328
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	1 103	1 103	1 071	271	246	271
Car, truck, or van	653	653	635	177	33	177
Drove alone	580	580	562	155	23	155
Carpooled	73	73	73	22	10	22
Public transportation	94	94	94	70	11	70
Other means	339	339	325	24	197	24
Worked at home	17	17	17	—	5	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.3	13.3	13.0	11.9	11.2	11.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 044	1 044	1 012	259	238	259
Central city	1 020	1 020	1 002	259	238	259
Outside central city	24	24	10	—	—	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	59	59	59	12	8	12
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	2 279	2 279	2 235	464	718	464
In labor force	1 158	1 158	1 126	287	267	287
Employed	1 121	1 121	1 089	271	246	271
Unemployed	37	37	37	16	21	16
Percent of civilian labor force	3.2	3.2	3.3	5.6	7.9	5.6
Females 16 years and over	1 125	1 125	1 104	207	336	207
Employed	428	428	419	82	75	82
Unemployed	11	11	11	—	11	—
With own children under 6 years	169	169	169	6	42	6
In labor force	64	64	64	6	—	6
With own children 6 to 17 years only	117	117	117	18	—	18
In labor force	69	69	69	11	—	11
Persons 16 to 19 years	271	271	271	15	119	15
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 440	1 440	1 408	291	436	291
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	598	598	566	96	93	96
50 to 52 weeks	249	249	231	43	—	43
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 228	2 228	2 184	456	718	456
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55	55	55	6	—	6
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	55	55	55	6	—	6
With a work disability	17	17	17	5	6	5
In labor force	11	11	11	5	6	5
Prevented from working	—	—	—	—	—	—
No work disability	2 211	2 211	2 167	451	712	451
In labor force	1 147	1 147	1 115	282	261	282
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	51	51	51	8	—	8
With a mobility or self-care limitation	15	15	15	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	15	15	15	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Douglas County	Lawrence city, Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 9	Tract 4	Tract 9 (pt.)
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	1 121	1 121	1 089	271	246	271
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	53	53	44	6	8	6
Professional specialty occupations -----	506	506	497	123	112	123
Technicians and related support occupations -----	132	132	132	49	47	49
Sales occupations -----	25	25	25	—	—	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	130	130	116	50	28	50
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	6	6	6	—	6	—
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	137	137	137	13	30	13
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	9	9	9	9	—	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	38	38	38	—	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	43	43	43	5	10	5
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	42	42	42	16	5	16
INCOME IN 1989						
Households -----	798	798	780	197	185	197
Less than \$5,000 -----	202	202	202	69	72	69
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	120	120	120	28	32	28
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	130	130	130	30	60	30
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	136	136	136	39	6	39
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	54	54	36	16	5	16
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	58	58	58	—	10	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	47	47	47	15	—	15
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	33	33	33	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more -----	18	18	18	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	12 026	12 026	11 789	10 125	7 585	10 125
Mean (dollars) -----	24 211	24 211	24 031	13 745	8 803	13 745
Families -----	452	452	443	88	129	88
Median income (dollars) -----	12 227	12 227	12 023	15 556	7 037	15 556
Per capita income (dollars) -----	7 931	7 931	7 808	5 368	2 617	5 368
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households -----	798	798	780	197	185	197
With earnings -----	641	641	623	148	155	148
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	26 443	26 443	26 327	17 414	9 403	17 414
With Social Security income -----	17	17	17	—	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	11 826	11 826	11 826	—	—	—
With public assistance income -----	5	5	5	—	—	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 900	3 900	3 900	—	—	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars) -----	32 116	32 116	32 106	18 663	6 668	18 663
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	52 133	52 133	52 133	46 870	3 484	46 870
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	36 280	36 280	36 367	27 306	6 993	27 306
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	52 862	52 862	52 862	56 160	3 484	56 160
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	9 704	9 704	9 704	13 783	—	13 783
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	19 000	19 000	19 000	19 000	—	19 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families -----	452	452	443	88	129	88
Householder worked in 1989 -----	359	359	350	67	99	67
With related children under 18 years -----	242	242	242	20	50	20
With related children under 5 years -----	92	92	92	—	26	—
Married-couple families -----	390	390	381	50	123	50
Householder worked in 1989 -----	333	333	324	41	99	41
With related children under 18 years -----	227	227	227	15	50	15
With related children under 5 years -----	92	92	92	—	26	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	32	32	32	16	6	16
Householder worked in 1989 -----	16	16	16	16	—	16
With related children under 18 years -----	15	15	15	5	—	5
With related children under 5 years -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	757	757	748	245	193	245
Nonfamily householder -----	346	346	337	109	56	109
65 years and over -----	37	37	37	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	2 234	2 234	2 216	504	507	504
Persons under 18 years -----	416	416	416	55	74	55
Related children under 18 years -----	416	416	416	55	74	55
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	283	283	283	55	36	55
Persons 65 years and over -----	51	51	51	8	—	8
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families -----	178	178	178	42	68	42
Percent below poverty level -----	39.4	39.4	40.2	47.7	52.7	47.7
Householder worked in 1989 -----	85	85	85	21	38	21
With related children under 18 years -----	69	69	69	—	37	—
With related children under 5 years -----	29	29	29	—	13	—
Married-couple families -----	121	121	121	9	62	9
Householder worked in 1989 -----	64	64	64	—	38	—
With related children under 18 years -----	59	59	59	—	37	—
With related children under 5 years -----	29	29	29	—	13	—
Female householder, no husband present -----	27	27	27	11	6	11
Householder worked in 1989 -----	11	11	11	11	—	11
With related children under 18 years -----	10	10	10	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals -----	500	500	500	193	161	193
Nonfamily householder -----	163	163	163	65	35	65
65 years and over -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons -----	953	953	953	303	341	303
Percent below poverty level -----	42.7	42.7	43.0	60.1	67.3	60.1
Persons under 18 years -----	86	86	86	—	55	—
Related children under 18 years -----	86	86	86	—	55	—
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	54	54	54	—	36	—
Persons 65 years and over -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	625	625	625	181	277	181
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	1 072	1 072	1 072	314	436	314

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 991	1 991	1 791
Native	1 416	1 416	1 216
Foreign born	575	575	575
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	69	69	69
Persons 5 years and over	1 860	1 860	1 673
Speak a language other than English	820	820	802
Do not speak English "very well"	290	290	290
In linguistically isolated households	150	150	150
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 199	1 199	1 073
Preprimary school	48	48	48
Public school	41	41	41
Elementary or high school	258	258	180
Public school	232	232	154
College	893	893	845
Public college	767	767	767
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	788	788	737
Less than 9th grade	50	50	50
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	34	34	27
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	115	115	101
Some college, no degree	230	230	200
Associate degree	34	34	34
Bachelor's degree	78	78	78
Graduate or professional degree	247	247	247
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.3	89.3	89.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	41.2	41.2	44.1
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	499	499	526
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 860	1 860	1 673
Same house	548	548	460
Different house in United States	1 015	1 015	924
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	250	250	250
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	25	25	10
Different MSA/PMSA	579	579	524
Not in an MSA/PMSA	161	161	140
Abroad	297	297	289
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	939	939	845
Car, truck, or van	726	726	644
Drove alone	600	600	536
Carpooled	126	126	108
Public transportation	29	29	29
Other means	169	169	157
Worked at home	15	15	15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.4	17.4	16.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	763	763	690
Central city	729	729	690
Outside central city	34	34	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	176	176	155
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 599	1 599	1 461
In labor force	1 063	1 063	960
Employed	944	944	850
Unemployed	119	119	110
Percent of civilian labor force	11.2	11.2	11.5
Females 16 years and over	808	808	765
Employed	443	443	418
Unemployed	52	52	52
With own children under 6 years	99	99	99
In labor force	52	52	52
With own children 6 to 17 years only	58	58	58
In labor force	38	38	38
Persons 16 to 19 years	326	326	269
Not enrolled in school	48	48	48
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	16	16
Not high school graduate	14	14	14
Employed	14	14	14
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 265	1 265	1 138
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	660	660	584
50 to 52 weeks	398	398	349
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 519	1 519	1 386
With a mobility or self-care limitation	47	47	40
With a mobility limitation	9	9	9
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	47	47	40
With a work disability	59	59	50
In labor force	34	34	25
Prevented from working	9	9	9
No work disability	1 460	1 460	1 336
In labor force	1 025	1 025	931
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	80	80	75
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5	5	—
With a mobility limitation	5	5	—
With a self-care limitation	5	5	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	944	944	850
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	70	70	62
Professional specialty occupations -----	176	176	176
Technicians and related support occupations -----	96	96	75
Sales occupations -----	83	83	75
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	166	166	166
Private household occupations -----	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	10	10	10
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	163	163	151
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	17	17	17
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	42	42	27
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	70	70	59
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	25	25	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	26	26	14
INCOME IN 1989			
Households -----	700	700	639
Less than \$5,000 -----	129	129	129
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	114	114	107
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	76	76	68
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	202	202	186
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	55	55	52
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	42	42	21
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	43	43	43
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	31	31	25
\$100,000 or more -----	8	8	8
Median (dollars) -----	16 270	16 270	15 791
Mean (dollars) -----	22 572	22 572	21 796
Families -----	378	378	332
Median income (dollars) -----	21 429	21 429	20 446
Per capita income (dollars) -----	7 952	7 952	8 062
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households -----	700	700	639
With earnings -----	618	618	557
Mean earnings (dollars) -----	22 628	22 628	21 825
With Social Security income -----	59	59	54
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	4 200	4 200	3 987
With public assistance income -----	34	34	27
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 819	3 819	4 478
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars) -----	32 554	32 554	32 075
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	32 615	32 615	31 221
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	34 723	34 723	34 384
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	35 103	35 103	34 070
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	21 484	21 484	21 484
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	14 552	14 552	14 552
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families -----	378	378	332
Householder worked in 1989 -----	310	310	269
With related children under 18 years -----	234	234	196
With related children under 5 years -----	135	135	124
Married-couple families -----	286	286	243
Householder worked in 1989 -----	230	230	192
With related children under 18 years -----	202	202	164
With related children under 5 years -----	135	135	124
Female householder, no husband present -----	70	70	70
Householder worked in 1989 -----	58	58	58
With related children under 18 years -----	32	32	32
With related children under 5 years -----	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	545	545	530
Nonfamily householder -----	322	322	307
65 years and over -----	37	37	37
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	1 707	1 707	1 539
Persons under 18 years -----	427	427	337
Related children under 18 years -----	420	420	330
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	289	289	212
Persons 65 years and over -----	80	80	75
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families -----	77	77	70
Percent below poverty level -----	20.4	20.4	21.1
Householder worked in 1989 -----	43	43	36
With related children under 18 years -----	63	63	56
With related children under 5 years -----	52	52	45
Married-couple families -----	66	66	59
Householder worked in 1989 -----	32	32	25
With related children under 18 years -----	52	52	45
With related children under 5 years -----	52	52	45
Female householder, no husband present -----	11	11	11
Householder worked in 1989 -----	11	11	11
With related children under 18 years -----	11	11	11
With related children under 5 years -----	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals -----	317	317	317
Nonfamily householder -----	152	152	152
65 years and over -----	9	9	9
Persons -----	526	526	500
Percent below poverty level -----	30.8	30.8	32.5
Persons under 18 years -----	104	104	85
Related children under 18 years -----	97	97	78
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	63	63	51
Persons 65 years and over -----	9	9	9
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	338	338	326
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	607	607	581

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	71 858	71 858	56 316
Native	70 493	70 493	54 983
Foreign born	1 365	1 365	1 333
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	150	150	144
Persons 5 years and over	67 481	67 481	53 059
Speak a language other than English	2 919	2 919	2 492
Do not speak English "very well"	671	671	598
In linguistically isolated households	309	309	303
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	30 611	30 611	26 265
Preprimary school	1 399	1 399	1 119
Public school	808	808	632
Elementary or high school	9 147	9 147	6 400
Public school	8 870	8 870	6 170
College	20 065	20 065	18 746
Public college	18 978	18 978	18 374
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	37 743	37 743	28 100
Less than 9th grade	1 394	1 394	780
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	2 709	2 709	1 592
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	9 917	9 917	6 286
Some college, no degree	7 845	7 845	5 937
Associate degree	1 337	1 337	965
Bachelor's degree	8 515	8 515	7 290
Graduate or professional degree	6 026	6 026	5 250
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.1	89.1	91.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	38.5	38.5	44.6
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	740	740	627
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	67 481	67 481	53 059
Same house	23 704	23 704	15 630
Different house in United States	42 996	42 996	36 664
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 211	13 211	11 805
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 150	3 150	1 141
Different MSA/PMSA	18 876	18 876	16 997
Not in on MSA/PMSA	7 759	7 759	6 721
Abroad	781	781	765
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	36 555	36 555	28 832
Car, truck, or van	31 313	31 313	24 588
Drive alone	26 689	26 689	21 182
Carpooled	4 624	4 624	3 406
Public transportation	422	422	379
Other means	3 324	3 324	2 952
Worked at home	1 496	1 496	913
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.7	17.7	16.6
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	29 544	29 544	23 651
Central city	26 703	26 703	23 003
Outside central city	2 841	2 841	648
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7 011	7 011	5 181
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	58 824	58 824	46 933
In labor force	38 956	38 956	30 856
Employed	36 958	36 958	29 093
Unemployed	1 870	1 870	1 635
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	4.8	5.3
Females 16 years and over	29 900	29 900	23 904
Employed	17 204	17 204	13 846
Unemployed	778	778	668
With own children under 6 years	3 866	3 866	2 941
In labor force	2 630	2 630	2 019
With own children 6 to 17 years only	3 612	3 612	2 439
In labor force	2 915	2 915	1 991
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 981	6 981	5 866
Not enrolled in school	557	557	364
Unemployed or not in labor force	132	132	89
Not high school graduate	173	173	110
Employed	98	98	62
Unemployed	23	23	23
Not in labor force	52	52	25
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	48 384	48 384	39 242
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	32 281	32 281	25 155
50 to 52 weeks	19 908	19 908	14 972
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	52 333	52 333	42 336
With a mobility or self-care limitation	932	932	718
With a mobility limitation	504	504	410
In labor force	165	165	136
With a self-care limitation	690	690	509
With a work disability	2 829	2 829	2 181
In labor force	1 516	1 516	1 254
Prevented from working	993	993	685
No work disability	49 504	49 504	40 155
In labor force	36 385	36 385	28 879
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5 752	5 752	4 025
With a mobility or self-care limitation	829	829	575
With a mobility limitation	633	633	448
With a self-care limitation	497	497	348

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	36 958	36 958	29 093
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 175	4 175	3 422
Professional specialty occupations	7 360	7 360	6 356
Technicians and related support occupations	1 419	1 419	1 220
Sales occupations	4 260	4 260	3 602
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	5 840	5 840	4 613
Private household occupations	82	82	68
Protective service occupations	659	659	529
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 788	4 788	4 078
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	685	685	219
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 084	3 084	1 912
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 274	2 274	1 587
Transportation and material moving occupations	919	919	579
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 413	1 413	908
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	26 829	26 829	21 487
Less than \$5,000	2 228	2 228	2 017
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 356	3 356	2 891
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 703	2 703	2 396
\$15,000 to \$24,999	4 327	4 327	3 495
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 268	4 268	3 260
\$35,000 to \$49,999	4 685	4 685	3 362
\$50,000 to \$74,999	3 529	3 529	2 648
\$75,000 to \$99,999	973	973	788
\$100,000 or more	760	760	630
Median (dollars)	26 863	26 863	24 818
Mean (dollars)	32 841	32 841	31 737
Families	15 423	15 423	11 179
Median income (dollars)	37 195	37 195	37 145
Per capita income (dollars)	12 571	12 571	12 425
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	26 829	26 829	21 487
With earnings	23 438	23 438	18 907
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 850	30 850	29 417
With Social Security income	4 842	4 842	3 503
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 308	8 308	8 570
With public assistance income	683	683	567
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 886	3 886	3 772
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	43 157	43 157	43 723
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 643	41 643	41 118
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 668	46 668	48 008
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 140	46 140	46 349
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 720	20 720	20 477
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 058	17 058	17 159
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	15 488	15 500	11 233
Householder worked in 1989	13 583	13 594	9 809
With related children under 18 years	8 052	8 066	5 943
With related children under 5 years	3 542	3 557	2 788
Married-couple families	13 030	13 045	9 190
Householder worked in 1989	11 583	11 597	8 174
With related children under 18 years	6 467	6 486	4 620
With related children under 5 years	3 086	3 098	2 351
Female householder, no husband present	1 802	1 787	1 489
Householder worked in 1989	1 420	1 405	1 157
With related children under 18 years	1 276	1 259	1 090
With related children under 5 years	377	368	350
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	17 985	17 964	16 580
Nonfamily householder	11 067	11 046	9 963
65 years and over	2 182	2 172	1 621
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	64 421	64 412	49 762
Persons under 18 years	14 247	14 247	10 263
Related children under 18 years	14 130	14 130	10 181
Related children 5 to 17 years	9 813	9 813	6 949
Persons 65 years and over	5 768	5 744	4 005
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	1 339	1 339	1 109
Percent below poverty level	8.7	8.7	9.9
Householder worked in 1989	887	887	722
With related children under 18 years	862	862	738
With related children under 5 years	425	425	379
Married-couple families	580	580	447
Householder worked in 1989	411	411	314
With related children under 18 years	282	282	227
With related children under 5 years	202	202	166
Female householder, no husband present	576	576	492
Householder worked in 1989	328	328	273
With related children under 18 years	512	512	454
With related children under 5 years	188	188	180
Unrelated individuals	8 515	8 520	8 168
Nonfamily householder	3 953	3 958	3 734
65 years and over	370	376	261
Persons	12 029	12 034	11 022
Percent below poverty level	18.7	18.7	22.1
Persons under 18 years	1 491	1 491	1 253
Related children under 18 years	1 387	1 387	1 171
Related children 5 to 17 years	929	929	789
Persons 65 years and over	509	515	339
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	6 072	6 080	5 771
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	14 214	14 219	12 799

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County					
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.97	Tract 7.98
All housing units	31 782	31 782	25 894	1 024	2 900	3 640	2 359	1 665	3 032
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	1 001	1 001	848	8	28	99	17	255	166
1985 to 1988	4 403	4 403	3 844	107	57	361	472	637	720
1980 to 1984	3 341	3 341	2 747	130	174	421	293	238	383
1970 to 1979	7 759	7 759	6 178	112	559	524	1 096	441	843
1960 to 1969	4 810	4 810	4 094	83	387	553	405	82	525
1950 to 1959	3 665	3 665	3 047	175	412	483	36	12	350
1940 to 1949	1 194	1 194	971	38	277	224	—	—	7
1939 or earlier	5 609	5 609	4 165	371	1 006	975	40	—	38
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	818	818	813	—	72	137	91	6	160
1 bedroom	5 050	5 050	4 682	75	460	705	180	309	342
2 bedrooms	10 198	10 198	8 664	445	1 041	1 343	553	398	722
3 bedrooms	10 548	10 548	7 849	370	1 093	1 001	842	559	1 031
4 bedrooms	4 289	4 289	3 217	92	219	379	576	306	666
5 or more bedrooms	879	879	669	42	15	75	117	87	111
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	417	417	417	—	—	60	48	92	91
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	426	426	378	—	—	18	17	77	66
Vacant condominium housing units	77	77	73	—	—	14	7	12	21
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	31 665	31 665	25 812	1 024	2 863	3 640	2 359	1 659	3 032
Source of water, public system or private company	30 561	30 561	25 821	903	2 883	3 625	2 316	1 665	3 032
Sewage disposal, public sewer	28 097	28 097	25 677	881	2 818	3 625	2 070	1 659	2 948
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	174	174	104	10	20	—	—	6	10
Owner-occupied housing units	77	77	27	10	10	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	66	66	46	—	—	—	—	6	10
Occupied housing units	30 138	30 138	24 522	969	2 699	3 487	2 271	1 546	2 845
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	23 777	23 777	21 190	857	2 387	3 102	1 830	1 306	2 376
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 711	1 711	119	37	12	25	88	5	—
Electricity	3 698	3 698	3 069	15	203	360	305	235	462
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	119	119	11	5	9	—	7	—	7
All other fuels	833	833	133	55	88	—	41	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	1 757	1 757	1 621	50	410	143	42	56	55
1	10 458	10 458	9 283	319	1 057	1 528	630	464	956
2	12 035	12 035	9 757	384	893	1 273	1 068	704	1 134
3 or more	5 888	5 888	3 861	216	339	543	531	322	700
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	15 821	15 821	11 345	715	1 349	1 450	1 514	783	1 504
1989 to March 1990	1 745	1 745	1 444	54	147	177	153	104	213
1985 to 1988	4 973	4 973	3 808	192	432	364	568	319	610
1980 to 1984	2 717	2 717	1 983	128	258	229	301	156	214
1970 to 1979	3 315	3 315	2 211	129	150	385	361	192	254
1969 or earlier	3 071	3 071	1 899	212	362	295	131	12	213
Renter-occupied housing units	14 317	14 317	13 177	254	1 350	2 037	757	763	1 341
1989 to March 1990	8 905	8 905	8 480	98	641	1 246	597	597	874
1985 to 1988	4 172	4 172	3 745	115	446	645	153	166	385
1980 to 1984	818	818	638	5	147	115	7	—	48
1970 to 1979	342	342	258	30	89	31	—	—	23
1969 or earlier	80	80	56	6	27	—	—	—	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	1 136	1 136	968	67	353	138	—	—	24
Householder 65 years and over	4 319	4 319	2 990	239	465	320	202	279	294
Owner-occupied housing units	3 249	3 249	2 129	223	295	284	145	115	235
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	57	57	17	10	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	79	79	46	6	9	7	—	—	—
No vehicle available	640	640	536	30	150	41	22	56	30
Complete plumbing facilities	29 995	29 995	24 449	959	2 689	3 487	2 271	1 540	2 835
1.00 or less persons per room	29 227	29 227	23 753	940	2 658	3 408	2 566	1 514	2 791
1.01 or more persons per room	768	768	696	19	31	79	5	26	44
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	143	143	73	10	10	—	—	6	10
1.00 or less persons per room	143	143	73	10	10	—	—	6	10
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	43 837	43 837	45 184	32 641	31 098	47 874	56 071	68 751	54 325
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 340	17 340	17 008	18 559	13 937	16 405	20 440	27 162	20 953
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 674	6 674	6 178	169	710	882	324	262	545
Owner-occupied housing units	906	906	653	86	153	85	26	36	36
Renter-occupied housing units	5 768	5 768	5 525	83	557	797	298	226	509

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County—Con.			Lawrence city, Douglas County					
	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
All housing units	2 279	3 934	2 080	881	2 877	2 862	708	3 640	2 077
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	82	47	89	8	28	57	—	99	17
1985 to 1988	423	622	182	101	57	314	—	361	427
1980 to 1984	459	293	127	124	158	278	15	421	267
1970 to 1979	999	944	420	96	559	328	65	524	982
1960 to 1969	266	1 099	389	77	387	152	233	553	355
1950 to 1959	50	818	345	143	412	164	306	483	15
1940 to 1949	—	69	197	25	277	144	35	224	—
1939 or earlier	—	42	331	307	999	1 425	54	975	14
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	13	75	—	—	72	211	48	137	91
1 bedroom	393	761	119	67	451	1 059	304	705	180
2 bedrooms	714	1 655	724	411	1 034	909	292	1 343	523
3 bedrooms	813	990	959	324	1 093	426	35	1 001	671
4 bedrooms	330	325	226	59	212	212	14	379	501
5 or more bedrooms	16	128	52	20	15	45	15	75	111
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	78	11	37	—	—	—	—	60	48
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	35	54	34	—	—	18	59	18	17
Vacant condominium housing units	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	2 279	3 934	2 080	881	2 840	2 834	697	3 640	2 077
Source of water, public system or private company	2 255	3 927	2 038	864	2 867	2 844	708	3 625	2 077
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 255	3 900	2 036	864	2 809	2 862	708	3 625	2 070
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	12	—	—	10	20	46	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	10	10	7	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	12	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 169	3 737	2 007	826	2 685	2 673	696	3 487	1 992
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 871	3 074	1 883	790	2 380	2 308	476	3 102	1 699
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	15	30	40	—	12	28	—	25	—
Electricity	281	620	77	15	203	328	220	360	284
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2	—	7	—	9	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	13	—	21	81	9	—	—	9
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	127	236	70	50	410	360	87	143	42
1	643	1 454	701	305	1 050	1 286	378	1 528	579
2	1 068	1 566	983	329	886	736	159	1 273	960
3 or more	331	481	253	142	339	291	72	543	411
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	1 173	1 529	1 377	606	1 335	407	21	1 450	1 264
1989 to March 1990	204	195	175	54	147	22	—	177	153
1985 to 1988	561	356	392	173	425	124	—	364	499
1980 to 1984	217	253	232	100	258	83	8	229	241
1970 to 1979	160	393	222	97	150	79	13	385	279
1969 or earlier	31	332	356	182	355	99	—	295	92
Renter-occupied housing units	996	2 208	630	220	1 350	2 266	675	2 037	728
1989 to March 1990	621	1 441	316	89	641	1 519	552	1 246	597
1985 to 1988	296	675	204	90	446	604	119	645	131
1980 to 1984	74	67	75	5	147	111	4	115	—
1970 to 1979	5	25	35	30	89	20	—	31	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	6	27	12	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	34	154	80	59	353	138	4	138	—
Householder 65 years and over	224	442	481	222	458	179	—	320	166
Owner-occupied housing units	119	352	398	206	288	75	—	284	116
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	10	—	7	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	17	8	6	9	7	—	7	—
No vehicle available	63	45	47	30	150	67	—	41	22
Complete plumbing facilities	2 157	3 737	2 007	816	2 675	2 648	696	3 487	1 992
1.00 or less persons per room	2 113	3 586	1 978	809	2 644	2 550	514	3 408	1 987
1.01 or more persons per room	44	151	29	7	31	98	182	79	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	12	—	—	10	10	25	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	12	—	—	10	10	25	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	43 680	40 103	35 593	27 423	31 015	38 850	58 456	47 874	58 705
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 978	16 021	24 779	18 593	13 937	12 466	9 922	16 405	20 439
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	393	1 042	272	154	710	1 202	452	882	302
Owner-occupied housing units	44	81	110	86	153	40	—	85	4
Renter-occupied housing units	349	961	162	68	557	1 162	452	797	298

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence city, Douglas County—Con.					Remainder of Douglas County			
	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
All housing units	1 665	2 997	2 255	3 928	2 004	143	23	—	282
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	255	166	82	47	89	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	637	720	423	622	182	6	—	—	45
1980 to 1984	238	383	459	293	111	6	16	—	26
1970 to 1979	441	833	999	938	413	16	—	—	114
1960 to 1969	82	525	266	1 099	365	6	—	—	50
1950 to 1959	12	345	26	818	323	32	—	—	21
1940 to 1949	—	—	—	69	197	13	—	—	—
1939 or earlier	—	25	—	42	324	64	7	—	26
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	6	160	13	75	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	309	342	393	761	111	8	9	—	—
2 bedrooms	398	715	690	1 655	694	34	7	—	30
3 bedrooms	559	1 008	813	990	929	46	—	—	171
4 bedrooms	306	661	330	325	218	33	7	—	75
5 or more bedrooms	87	111	16	122	52	22	—	—	6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	92	91	78	11	37	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	77	66	35	54	34	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	12	21	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 659	2 997	2 255	3 928	2 004	143	23	—	282
Source of water, public system or private company	1 665	2 997	2 255	3 921	1 998	39	16	—	239
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 659	2 935	2 255	3 894	1 996	17	9	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	6	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 546	2 810	2 145	3 731	1 931	143	14	—	279
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 306	2 348	1 862	3 068	1 851	67	7	—	131
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	5	—	—	30	19	37	—	—	88
Electricity	235	462	281	620	61	—	—	—	21
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	2	—	—	5	—	—	7
All other fuels	—	—	—	13	—	34	7	—	32
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	56	48	127	236	62	—	—	—	—
1	464	956	628	1 454	655	14	7	—	51
2	704	1 121	1 068	1 560	961	55	7	—	108
3 or more	322	685	322	481	253	74	—	—	120
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	2.9	1.5	—	2.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	783	1 482	1 149	1 523	1 325	109	14	—	250
1989 to March 1990	104	213	204	195	175	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	319	595	561	356	392	19	7	—	69
1980 to 1984	156	214	217	253	224	28	—	—	60
1970 to 1979	192	254	160	387	215	32	—	—	82
1969 or earlier	12	206	7	332	319	30	7	—	39
Renter-occupied housing units	763	1 328	996	2 208	606	34	—	—	29
1989 to March 1990	597	861	621	1 441	316	9	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	166	385	296	675	188	25	—	—	22
1980 to 1984	—	48	74	67	67	—	—	—	7
1970 to 1979	—	23	5	25	35	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	24	34	154	64	8	—	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	279	287	209	442	428	17	7	—	36
Owner-occupied housing units	115	228	104	352	361	17	7	—	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	56	23	63	45	39	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 540	2 800	2 133	3 731	1 931	143	14	—	279
1.00 or less persons per room	1 514	2 756	2 089	3 580	1 902	131	14	—	279
1.01 or more persons per room	26	44	44	151	29	12	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	6	10	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	68 751	54 362	44 131	39 981	36 176	61 649	39 000	—	42 753
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 162	20 860	18 978	16 021	25 180	18 341	—	—	20 470
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	262	545	386	1 042	241	15	—	—	22
Owner-occupied housing units	36	36	37	81	95	—	—	—	22
Renter-occupied housing units	226	509	349	961	146	15	—	—	—

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Douglas County—Con.							
	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
All housing units.....	—	35	24	6	76	1 249	2 248	1 802
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	28	70	55
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	—	129	226	153
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	16	139	177	214
1970 to 1979.....	—	10	—	6	7	374	590	464
1960 to 1969.....	—	—	—	—	24	215	227	194
1950 to 1959.....	—	5	24	—	22	125	277	112
1940 to 1949.....	—	7	—	—	—	72	112	19
1939 or earlier.....	—	13	—	—	7	167	569	591
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
1 bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	8	111	170	62
2 bedrooms.....	—	7	24	—	30	442	554	406
3 bedrooms.....	—	23	—	—	30	543	986	900
4 bedrooms.....	—	5	—	—	8	100	462	382
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	—	—	6	—	48	76	52
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	—	35	24	6	76	1 249	2 215	1 800
Source of water, public system or private company.....	—	35	—	6	40	1 150	1 758	1 457
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	—	13	—	6	40	1 117	974	244
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	40	23
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	27	16
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7
Occupied housing units.....	—	35	24	6	76	1 196	2 109	1 734
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	—	28	9	6	32	1 030	920	357
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	15	—	21	36	596	799
Electricity.....	—	—	—	—	16	90	304	198
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	7	—	—	7	—	39	43
All other fuels.....	—	—	—	—	—	40	250	337
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	—	7	—	—	8	45	47	29
1.....	—	—	15	—	46	318	424	300
2.....	—	13	—	6	22	559	818	690
3 or more.....	—	15	9	—	—	274	820	715
Vehicles per household.....	—	2.0	3.6	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.4	2.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	22	24	6	52	802	1 661	1 536
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	—	—	41	148	112
1985 to 1988.....	—	15	—	—	—	225	457	373
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	8	99	224	315
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	6	7	220	427	330
1969 or earlier.....	—	7	24	—	37	217	405	406
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	13	—	—	24	394	448	198
1989 to March 1990.....	—	13	—	—	—	169	167	67
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	—	16	143	145	76
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	—	8	60	76	29
1970 to 1979.....	—	—	—	—	—	22	46	16
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	16	53	46	45
Householder 65 years and over.....	—	7	15	—	53	279	534	381
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	7	15	—	37	218	418	372
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	27	6
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	17	8
No vehicle available.....	—	7	—	—	8	19	47	23
Complete plumbing facilities.....	—	35	24	6	76	1 189	2 069	1 711
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	35	24	6	76	1 176	2 050	1 683
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	19	28
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	40	23
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	40	23
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	51 806	22 062	71 000	20 750	34 124	39 635	43 366
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	—	30 400	—	—	14 635	22 145	18 772	25 516
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	—	7	—	31	137	181	103
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	7	—	15	61	62	86
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	16	76	119	17

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County					
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7.97	Tract 7.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	11 967	11 967	9 489	532	1 000	1 087	1 366	741	1 425
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	8 737	8 737	6 998	283	640	775	1 204	596	1 130
Less than \$300 -----	226	226	149	6	73	25	10	—	8
\$300 to \$399 -----	576	576	471	46	77	55	18	—	99
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 145	1 145	868	49	184	110	36	24	62
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 359	1 359	1 056	75	135	224	92	33	88
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 481	2 481	2 081	57	157	190	432	174	242
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 558	1 558	1 164	41	14	88	338	72	262
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 045	1 045	903	9	—	57	216	162	292
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	238	238	209	—	—	9	53	64	64
\$2,000 or more -----	109	109	97	—	—	17	9	67	13
Median (dollars) -----	673	673	678	552	492	589	805	990	831
Not mortgaged -----	3 230	3 230	2 491	249	360	312	162	145	295
Less than \$100 -----	91	91	56	15	28	—	—	—	8
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 299	1 299	996	154	267	117	9	7	40
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 439	1 439	1 091	70	52	121	124	39	194
\$300 to \$399 -----	264	264	217	4	—	41	19	43	45
\$400 to \$499 -----	80	80	80	—	6	25	10	28	—
\$500 or more -----	57	57	51	6	7	8	—	28	8
Median (dollars) -----	214	214	217	175	161	226	268	364	252
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000 -----	1 881	1 881	1 496	192	282	211	59	66	155
Less than 20 percent -----	536	536	395	59	85	50	—	13	34
20 to 24 percent -----	208	208	155	36	38	26	—	6	11
25 to 29 percent -----	178	178	135	12	22	—	—	—	16
30 to 34 percent -----	208	208	189	14	53	23	9	—	17
35 percent or more -----	684	684	573	71	79	82	38	47	63
Not computed -----	67	67	49	—	10	8	12	—	14
Median -----	29.6	29.6	31.0	25.4	28.8	30.8	50.0+	50.0+	32.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 873	2 873	2 255	139	311	232	264	80	298
Less than 20 percent -----	1 235	1 235	922	91	140	77	62	18	101
20 to 24 percent -----	589	589	447	26	103	49	38	18	52
25 to 29 percent -----	502	502	432	17	28	72	61	24	56
30 to 34 percent -----	336	336	291	—	23	27	63	6	44
35 percent or more -----	211	211	163	5	17	7	40	14	45
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	21.7	21.7	22.3	15.3	20.8	24.0	27.6	25.8	24.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	3 037	3 037	2 292	120	221	241	374	127	289
Less than 20 percent -----	1 766	1 766	1 350	95	204	173	158	41	117
20 to 24 percent -----	691	691	547	13	17	40	109	32	50
25 to 29 percent -----	352	352	215	12	—	20	83	17	70
30 to 34 percent -----	137	137	110	—	—	—	15	6	37
35 percent or more -----	91	91	70	—	8	9	9	31	15
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.3	18.3	18.3	14.8	13.1	16.5	21.3	23.5	22.7
\$50,000 or more -----	4 176	4 176	3 446	81	186	403	669	468	683
Less than 20 percent -----	3 489	3 489	2 859	75	186	365	538	327	518
20 to 24 percent -----	427	427	373	6	—	29	103	90	76
25 to 29 percent -----	193	193	162	—	—	9	28	29	70
30 to 34 percent -----	22	22	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more -----	45	45	45	—	—	—	—	22	12
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	13.1	13.1	13.2	12.8	10.5	11.9	14.4	13.8	14.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	14 001	14 001	13 145	234	1 341	2 037	750	763	1 320
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100 -----	167	167	167	8	61	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	628	628	535	6	232	7	5	—	10
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 961	1 961	1 829	55	199	262	77	9	94
\$300 to \$399 -----	3 627	3 627	3 356	59	372	535	182	45	348
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 654	3 654	3 454	71	314	701	183	148	260
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 848	1 848	1 782	17	110	263	95	149	191
\$600 to \$749 -----	1 206	1 206	1 149	18	27	190	164	217	235
\$750 to \$999 -----	463	463	—	—	—	41	40	38	141
\$1,000 or more -----	228	228	228	—	—	—	4	148	23
No cash rent -----	219	219	182	—	26	38	—	9	18
Median (dollars) -----	412	412	414	386	336	421	447	611	479
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000 -----	5 581	5 581	5 298	58	618	683	273	227	427
Less than 20 percent -----	117	117	111	—	29	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	126	126	126	—	49	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	124	124	87	—	51	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent -----	161	161	113	—	27	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	4 551	4 551	4 368	44	417	644	267	186	341
Not computed -----	502	502	493	14	45	32	6	41	76
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	3 903	3 903	3 735	71	433	700	223	129	363
Less than 20 percent -----	236	236	219	22	36	31	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	422	422	400	21	65	54	41	—	29
25 to 29 percent -----	763	763	724	14	144	150	25	32	45
30 to 34 percent -----	695	695	654	6	67	106	—	12	81
35 percent or more -----	1 730	1 730	1 686	8	121	359	157	85	208
Not computed -----	57	57	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	33.6	33.6	33.8	23.2	29.0	35.4	44.1	44.3	38.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 949	2 949	2 680	76	215	507	135	151	260
Less than 20 percent -----	1 285	1 285	1 123	19	147	186	31	9	51
20 to 24 percent -----	872	872	811	31	39	126	63	49	136
25 to 29 percent -----	468	468	465	17	19	85	26	49	29
30 to 34 percent -----	151	151	127	9	—	58	—	—	34
35 percent or more -----	132	132	117	—	—	34	15	35	10
Not computed -----	41	41	37	—	10	18	—	9	—
Median -----	21.0	21.0	21.2	23.1	17.8	22.3	22.9	26.3	22.9
\$35,000 or more -----	1 568	1 568	1 432	29	75	147	119	256	270
Less than 20 percent -----	1 283	1 283	1 169	29	69	135	92	170	232
20 to 24 percent -----	174	174	171	—	6	12	21	42	38
25 to 29 percent -----	23	23	23	—	—	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent -----	24	24	24	—	—	—	6	18	—
35 percent or more -----	30	30	30	—	—	—	—	16	—
Not computed -----	34	34	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.0	15.0	15.2	11.8	13.1	14.2	15.0	18.0	15.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Douglas County—Con.			Lawrence city, Douglas County					
	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	909	1 128	1 177	483	993	369	21	1 087	1 205
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	773	754	789	251	633	233	15	775	1 066
Less than \$300.....	—	—	44	6	66	—	—	25	—
\$300 to \$399.....	12	35	112	46	77	27	—	55	8
\$400 to \$499.....	47	152	149	38	184	77	8	110	24
\$500 to \$599.....	93	110	174	72	135	52	—	224	75
\$600 to \$799.....	280	284	238	57	157	57	—	190	412
\$800 to \$999.....	201	139	57	23	14	15	—	88	293
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	129	34	7	9	—	5	7	57	201
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	11	—	8	—	—	—	—	9	53
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—
Median (dollars).....	776	637	555	549	494	535	497	589	805
Not mortgaged.....	136	374	388	232	360	136	6	312	139
Less than \$100.....	7	—	5	15	28	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	35	124	214	148	267	61	—	117	—
\$200 to \$299.....	78	241	117	65	52	70	6	121	116
\$300 to \$399.....	16	9	41	4	—	5	—	41	13
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	11	—	6	—	—	25	10
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	8	—
Median (dollars).....	243	224	193	171	161	219	275	226	272
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	64	220	204	181	282	92	—	211	51
Less than 20 percent.....	15	67	73	59	85	15	—	50	—
20 to 24 percent.....	8	8	15	36	38	7	—	26	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	16	27	12	17	25	—	22	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	45	14	14	53	14	—	23	9
35 percent or more.....	41	71	75	60	79	31	—	82	38
Not computed.....	—	13	—	—	10	—	—	8	4
Median.....	42.5	31.4	27.6	24.4	28.8	29.8	—	30.8	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	197	251	424	127	304	107	—	772	235
Less than 20 percent.....	59	126	235	79	133	49	—	237	45
20 to 24 percent.....	30	35	89	26	103	19	—	49	26
25 to 29 percent.....	59	30	61	17	28	24	—	72	61
30 to 34 percent.....	35	39	39	—	23	15	—	27	63
35 percent or more.....	14	21	—	5	17	—	—	—	40
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	25.8	19.8	18.6	15.4	20.9	21.2	—	24.0	28.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	273	348	302	115	221	74	11	241	300
Less than 20 percent.....	128	219	210	90	204	52	4	173	121
20 to 24 percent.....	77	113	84	13	17	22	—	40	99
25 to 29 percent.....	24	8	8	12	—	—	—	20	56
30 to 34 percent.....	44	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	9
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	20.6	17.8	17.1	15.2	13.1	17.3	36.1	16.5	21.5
\$50,000 or more.....	375	309	247	60	186	96	10	403	619
Less than 20 percent.....	276	301	233	60	186	91	10	365	502
20 to 24 percent.....	69	8	7	—	—	5	—	29	89
25 to 29 percent.....	19	—	7	—	—	—	—	9	28
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.7	11.2	10.3	12.4	10.5	10.0	10.0	11.9	14.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	996	2 208	620	215	1 341	2 266	675	2 037	728
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	70	—	—	8	61	28	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	47	—	33	6	232	168	35	7	5
\$200 to \$299.....	48	213	48	55	199	491	333	262	77
\$300 to \$399.....	167	795	148	59	372	674	47	535	182
\$400 to \$499.....	260	835	184	61	314	497	33	701	161
\$500 to \$599.....	260	241	116	17	110	176	164	263	95
\$600 to \$749.....	81	59	50	9	27	83	34	190	164
\$750 to \$999.....	39	28	10	—	—	120	6	41	40
\$1,000 or more.....	11	14	—	—	—	20	8	—	4
No cash rent.....	13	23	31	—	26	9	15	38	—
Median (dollars).....	461	412	432	374	336	374	254	421	446
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	318	940	132	58	618	1 236	411	683	264
Less than 20 percent.....	64	—	—	—	29	14	4	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	20	—	—	—	49	50	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	51	18	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	15	6	—	—	27	42	16	7	—
35 percent or more.....	169	848	124	44	417	1 037	316	644	258
Not computed.....	50	86	8	14	45	75	60	32	6
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	279	560	155	71	433	658	177	700	210
Less than 20 percent.....	11	32	—	22	36	60	27	31	—
20 to 24 percent.....	29	19	29	21	65	71	42	54	41
25 to 29 percent.....	25	97	31	14	144	121	40	150	25
30 to 34 percent.....	24	163	39	6	67	147	9	106	—
35 percent or more.....	177	241	25	8	121	259	59	359	144
Not computed.....	13	8	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	38.5	33.9	30.3	23.2	29.0	32.6	27.4	35.4	43.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	253	547	236	67	215	262	55	507	135
Less than 20 percent.....	103	265	107	19	147	162	51	186	31
20 to 24 percent.....	65	152	82	31	39	68	—	126	63
25 to 29 percent.....	48	109	47	17	19	32	4	85	26
30 to 34 percent.....	20	15	—	—	—	—	—	58	—
35 percent or more.....	17	6	—	—	—	—	—	34	15
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	18	—
Median.....	21.8	20.3	20.7	22.3	17.8	18.6	14.6	22.3	22.9
\$35,000 or more.....	146	161	97	19	75	110	32	147	119
Less than 20 percent.....	118	132	82	19	69	97	23	135	92
20 to 24 percent.....	28	—	15	—	6	—	9	12	21
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
35 percent or more.....	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.4	13.2	14.5	11.3	13.1	15.5	16.5	14.2	15.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence city, Douglas County—Con.					Remainder of Douglas County			
	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	741	1 415	885	1 128	1 162	49	7	—	161
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	596	1 120	773	754	782	32	7	—	138
Less than \$300	—	8	—	—	44	—	7	—	10
\$300 to \$399	—	99	12	35	112	—	—	—	10
\$400 to \$499	24	62	47	152	142	11	—	—	12
\$500 to \$599	33	88	93	110	174	3	—	—	17
\$600 to \$799	174	232	280	284	238	—	—	—	20
\$800 to \$999	72	262	201	139	57	18	—	—	45
\$1,000 to \$1,499	162	292	129	34	7	—	—	—	15
\$1,500 to \$1,999	64	64	11	—	8	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	67	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Median (dollars)	990	834	776	637	556	914	200	—	800
Not mortgaged	145	295	112	374	380	17	—	—	23
Less than \$100	—	8	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	7	40	18	124	214	6	—	—	9
\$200 to \$299	39	194	78	241	109	5	—	—	8
\$300 to \$399	43	45	16	9	41	—	—	—	6
\$400 to \$499	28	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	28	8	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	364	252	258	224	192	225	—	—	216
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	66	155	49	220	189	11	—	—	8
Less than 20 percent	13	34	7	67	65	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	11	8	8	15	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	16	—	16	27	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	17	—	45	14	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	47	63	34	71	68	11	—	—	—
Not computed	—	14	—	13	—	—	—	—	8
Median	50.0+	32.8	50.0+	31.4	27.7	50.0+	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	80	298	197	251	424	12	7	—	29
Less than 20 percent	18	101	59	126	235	12	7	—	17
20 to 24 percent	18	52	30	35	89	—	—	—	12
25 to 29 percent	24	56	59	30	61	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	44	35	39	39	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	14	45	14	21	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	25.8	24.6	25.8	19.8	18.6	12.5	10.0	—	14.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	127	289	264	348	302	5	—	—	74
Less than 20 percent	41	117	119	219	210	5	—	—	37
20 to 24 percent	32	50	77	113	84	—	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent	17	70	24	8	8	—	—	—	27
30 to 34 percent	6	37	44	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	31	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	23.5	22.7	20.8	17.8	17.1	12.5	—	—	20.0
\$50,000 or more	468	673	375	309	247	21	—	—	50
Less than 20 percent	327	508	276	301	233	15	—	—	36
20 to 24 percent	90	76	69	8	7	6	—	—	14
25 to 29 percent	29	70	19	—	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	22	12	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.8	14.5	15.7	11.2	10.3	16.8	—	—	12.2
Specified renter-occupied housing units	763	1 320	996	2 208	596	19	—	—	22
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	70	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	10	47	—	25	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	9	94	48	213	48	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	45	348	167	795	132	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	148	260	260	835	184	10	—	—	22
\$500 to \$599	149	191	260	241	116	—	—	—	—
\$600 to \$749	217	235	81	59	50	9	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	38	141	39	28	10	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	148	23	11	14	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	9	18	13	23	31	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	611	479	461	412	437	424	—	—	479
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	227	427	318	940	116	—	—	—	9
Less than 20 percent	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	15	6	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	186	341	169	848	108	—	—	—	9
Not computed	41	76	50	86	8	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	129	363	279	560	155	—	—	—	13
Less than 20 percent	—	—	11	32	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	29	29	19	29	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	32	45	25	97	31	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	12	81	24	163	39	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	85	208	177	241	25	—	—	—	13
Not computed	—	—	13	8	31	—	—	—	—
Median	44.3	38.5	38.5	33.9	30.3	—	—	—	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	151	260	253	547	228	9	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	9	51	103	265	99	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	49	136	65	152	82	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	49	29	48	109	47	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	34	20	15	—	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more	35	10	17	6	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.3	22.9	21.8	20.3	20.9	32.5	—	—	—
\$35,000 or more	256	270	146	161	97	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	170	232	118	132	82	10	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	42	38	28	—	15	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	16	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.0	15.6	15.4	13.2	14.5	12.5	—	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Douglas County—Con.							
	Tract 7.97 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	10	24	—	15	638	944	630
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	—	10	—	—	7	442	632	471
With a mortgage	—	10	—	—	7	442	632	471
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	13	33	14
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	72	—	23
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	7	84	92	71
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	106	117	60
\$600 to \$799	—	10	—	—	—	116	206	48
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	39	149	143
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	—	—	12	17	98
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	11
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Median (dollars)	—	625	—	—	425	556	661	822
Not mortgaged	—	—	24	—	8	196	312	159
Less than \$100	—	—	7	—	—	26	—	2
\$100 to \$199	—	—	17	—	—	89	142	40
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	8	81	140	106
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	11
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	131	—	225	179	208	228
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$20,000	—	—	15	—	15	145	134	57
Less than 20 percent	—	—	8	—	8	44	65	16
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	24	27	2
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	28	7	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	8	4
35 percent or more	—	—	7	—	7	42	19	25
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2
Median	—	—	10.0	—	19.7	25.8	19.6	31.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	—	204	215	151
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	103	95	79
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	33	66	31
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	32	34	4
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	22	14	9
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	28
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	19.9	20.9	18.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	9	—	—	169	314	174
Less than 20 percent	—	—	9	—	—	114	169	82
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	39	88	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	6	57	47
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	17
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	10.0	—	—	16.6	18.9	23.6
\$50,000 or more	—	10	—	—	—	120	281	248
Less than 20 percent	—	10	—	—	—	113	251	205
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	22
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	7	18	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	10.0	—	—	—	10.1	13.1	15.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	24	375	317	99
GROSS RENT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	8	20	59	6
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	—	—	81	41	10
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	16	103	100	52
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	81	65	22
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	—	—	45	21	—
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—	36	12	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	—	381	369	346	355
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	—	16	94	140	24
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	13	24	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	15	33	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	16	83	18
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Median	—	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	37.4	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—	—	—	65	66	24
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	18	12	9
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	18	21	2
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	12	17	2
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Median	—	—	—	—	—	29.3	31.2	26.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	—	8	170	36	46
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	8	98	18	38
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	39	18	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median	—	—	—	—	10.0	18.9	20.0	17.3
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	46	75	5
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	43	56	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Median	—	—	—	—	—	14.6	14.2	10.0

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County					
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 7.98	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
Occupied housing units -----	27 389	27 389	21 945	2 319	3 128	2 623	1 990	3 233	1 832
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	860	860	724	28	84	132	56	47	89
1985 to 1988 -----	3 670	3 670	3 169	36	276	653	368	476	131
1980 to 1984 -----	2 967	2 967	2 417	126	379	297	449	269	103
1970 to 1979 -----	6 611	6 611	5 154	439	440	694	863	693	327
1960 to 1969 -----	4 268	4 268	3 574	298	484	482	213	989	364
1950 to 1959 -----	3 173	3 173	2 616	398	431	327	41	683	336
1940 to 1949 -----	977	977	777	198	187	—	—	41	182
1939 or earlier -----	4 863	4 863	3 514	796	847	38	—	35	300
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	656	656	651	53	114	129	6	44	—
1 bedroom -----	3 928	3 928	3 623	370	606	257	329	541	97
2 bedrooms -----	8 500	8 500	7 092	794	1 126	565	635	1 290	603
3 bedrooms -----	9 543	9 543	7 046	919	838	953	719	926	895
4 bedrooms -----	3 930	3 930	2 901	168	369	608	285	304	207
5 or more bedrooms -----	832	832	632	15	75	111	16	128	30
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	27 313	27 313	21 897	2 292	3 128	2 623	1 990	3 233	1 832
Source of water, public system or private company -----	26 255	26 255	21 901	2 302	3 119	2 623	1 966	3 233	1 790
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	23 962	23 962	21 797	2 259	3 119	2 551	1 966	3 214	1 796
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	126	126	63	10	—	10	12	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	60	60	17	10	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	66	66	46	—	—	10	12	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	21 575	21 575	19 070	2 105	2 774	2 201	1 716	2 711	1 708
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 661	1 661	113	12	19	—	15	30	40
Electricity -----	3 253	3 253	2 646	131	335	422	259	479	77
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	110	110	9	9	—	—	—	—	7
All other fuels -----	790	790	107	62	—	—	—	13	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	1 385	1 385	1 256	292	110	33	119	141	55
1 -----	9 060	9 060	7 946	890	1 317	845	564	1 157	599
2 -----	11 296	11 296	9 080	839	1 186	1 073	988	1 476	939
3 or more -----	5 648	5 648	3 663	298	515	672	319	459	239
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	14 975	14 975	10 643	1 246	1 330	1 432	1 096	1 500	1 271
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 684	1 684	1 383	147	177	200	201	195	150
1985 to 1988 -----	4 702	4 702	3 566	411	330	581	543	349	345
1980 to 1984 -----	2 591	2 591	1 885	238	223	203	193	238	222
1970 to 1979 -----	3 104	3 104	2 048	139	330	242	128	393	214
1969 or earlier -----	2 894	2 894	1 761	311	270	206	31	325	340
Renter-occupied housing units -----	12 414	12 414	11 302	1 073	1 798	1 191	894	1 733	561
1989 to March 1990 -----	7 637	7 637	7 229	476	1 097	778	545	1 132	287
1985 to 1988 -----	3 634	3 634	3 218	380	578	331	276	516	164
1980 to 1984 -----	754	754	574	134	92	48	68	60	75
1970 to 1979 -----	309	309	225	56	31	23	5	25	35
1969 or earlier -----	80	80	56	27	—	11	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	769	769	616	186	55	24	22	115	50
Householder 65 years and over -----	4 080	4 080	2 791	413	266	287	206	435	473
Owner-occupied housing units -----	3 061	3 061	1 981	257	246	228	109	345	390
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	40	40	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	71	71	46	9	7	—	—	17	8
No vehicle available -----	605	605	508	145	26	23	55	45	47
Complete plumbing facilities -----	27 263	27 263	21 882	2 309	3 128	2 613	1 978	3 233	1 832
1.00 or less persons per room -----	26 800	26 800	21 491	2 293	3 076	2 581	1 947	3 209	1 803
1.01 or more persons per room -----	463	463	391	16	52	32	31	24	29
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	126	126	63	10	—	10	12	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	126	126	63	10	—	10	12	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	44 114	44 114	45 467	31 098	50 123	54 458	42 942	40 183	36 346
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	17 821	17 821	17 472	15 040	16 115	20 192	19 458	16 870	25 933
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	5 669	5 669	5 188	521	799	493	335	770	211
Owner-occupied housing units -----	853	853	600	142	68	36	44	81	85
Renter-occupied housing units -----	4 816	4 816	4 588	379	731	457	291	689	126

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence city, Douglas County							
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	2 305	2 404	467	3 128	2 595	1 966	3 227	1 756
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	28	43	—	84	132	56	47	89
1985 to 1988 -----	36	239	—	276	653	368	476	131
1980 to 1984 -----	119	229	15	379	297	449	269	87
1970 to 1979 -----	439	256	47	440	684	863	687	320
1960 to 1969 -----	298	135	180	484	482	213	989	340
1950 to 1959 -----	398	140	170	431	322	17	683	314
1940 to 1949 -----	198	130	20	187	—	—	41	182
1939 or earlier -----	789	1 232	35	847	25	—	35	293
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	53	188	29	114	129	6	44	—
1 bedroom -----	370	824	159	606	257	329	541	89
2 bedrooms -----	787	765	224	1 126	565	611	1 290	573
3 bedrooms -----	919	394	26	838	930	719	865	199
4 bedrooms -----	161	188	14	369	603	285	304	30
5 or more bedrooms -----	15	45	15	75	111	16	122	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	2 278	2 397	459	3 128	2 595	1 966	3 227	1 756
Source of water, public system or private company -----	2 295	2 395	467	3 119	2 595	1 966	3 227	1 750
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	2 259	2 404	467	3 119	2 538	1 966	3 208	1 756
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	10	25	—	—	10	12	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	18	—	—	10	12	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	2 098	2 064	300	2 774	2 173	1 707	2 705	1 676
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	12	28	—	19	—	—	30	19
Electricity -----	131	303	167	335	422	259	479	61
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	55	9	—	—	—	—	13	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	292	313	53	110	33	119	141	47
1 -----	883	1 162	209	1 317	845	549	1 157	553
2 -----	832	663	137	1 186	1 060	988	1 470	917
3 or more -----	298	266	68	515	657	310	459	239
Vehicles per household -----	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 232	376	21	1 330	1 417	1 072	1 494	1 219
1989 to March 1990 -----	147	8	—	177	200	201	195	150
1985 to 1988 -----	404	124	—	330	566	543	349	345
1980 to 1984 -----	238	83	8	223	203	193	238	214
1970 to 1979 -----	139	62	13	330	242	128	387	207
1969 or earlier -----	304	99	—	270	206	7	325	303
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 073	2 028	446	1 798	1 178	894	1 733	537
1989 to March 1990 -----	476	1 387	346	1 097	765	545	1 132	287
1985 to 1988 -----	380	513	96	578	331	276	516	148
1980 to 1984 -----	134	96	4	92	48	68	60	67
1970 to 1979 -----	56	20	—	31	23	5	25	35
1969 or earlier -----	27	12	—	—	11	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	186	124	4	55	24	22	115	34
Householder 65 years and over -----	406	166	—	266	287	191	435	420
Owner-occupied housing units -----	250	75	—	246	228	94	345	353
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	9	7	—	7	—	—	17	—
No vehicle available -----	145	67	—	26	23	55	45	39
Complete plumbing facilities -----	2 295	2 379	467	3 128	2 585	1 954	3 227	1 756
1.00 or less persons per room -----	2 279	2 317	349	3 076	2 553	1 923	3 203	1 727
1.01 or more persons per room -----	16	62	118	52	32	31	24	29
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	10	25	—	—	10	12	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	10	25	—	—	10	12	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	31 008	38 832	58 456	50 123	54 267	43 410	40 060	37 011
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	15 040	12 366	11 090	16 115	20 079	19 458	16 870	26 438
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	521	1 113	307	799	493	328	770	180
Owner-occupied housing units -----	142	40	—	68	36	37	81	70
Renter-occupied housing units -----	379	1 073	307	731	457	291	689	110

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Douglas County					
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 7.98	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	11 293	11 293	8 882	907	997	1 366	845	1 107	1 099
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage -----	8 297	8 297	6 614	609	727	1 071	716	740	737
Less than \$300-----	203	203	141	73	25	8	—	—	36
\$300 to \$399-----	529	529	424	77	55	89	9	35	99
\$400 to \$499-----	1 116	1 116	845	184	87	62	47	152	149
\$500 to \$599-----	1 287	1 287	993	122	216	88	93	110	163
\$600 to \$799-----	2 365	2 365	1 970	139	173	242	250	284	218
\$800 to \$999-----	1 453	1 453	1 080	14	98	237	177	125	57
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	1 014	1 014	872	—	57	268	129	34	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	238	238	209	—	9	64	11	—	8
\$2,000 or more-----	92	92	80	—	17	13	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	673	673	679	483	591	829	767	634	558
Not mortgaged -----	2 996	2 996	2 268	298	270	295	129	367	362
Less than \$100-----	80	80	45	17	—	8	7	—	5
\$100 to \$199-----	1 186	1 186	883	225	92	40	35	117	214
\$200 to \$299-----	1 354	1 354	1 017	43	113	194	71	241	102
\$300 to \$399-----	259	259	212	—	41	45	16	9	41
\$400 to \$499-----	60	60	60	6	16	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	57	57	51	7	8	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	215	215	219	163	233	252	249	225	189
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000-----	1 721	1 721	1 356	248	155	149	64	220	191
Less than 20 percent-----	483	483	349	71	25	34	15	67	73
20 to 24 percent-----	191	191	146	29	11	11	8	15	15
25 to 29 percent-----	164	164	121	17	22	16	—	16	27
30 to 34 percent-----	181	181	162	42	7	17	—	45	14
35 percent or more-----	635	635	529	79	67	57	41	71	62
Not computed-----	67	67	49	10	—	14	—	13	—
Median-----	29.7	29.7	31.2	30.2	30.4	31.9	42.5	31.4	26.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	2 672	2 672	2 071	282	215	295	175	244	379
Less than 20 percent-----	1 120	1 120	824	121	77	98	49	119	201
20 to 24 percent-----	541	541	399	93	32	52	30	35	89
25 to 29 percent-----	490	490	420	28	72	56	47	30	61
30 to 34 percent-----	317	317	272	23	27	44	35	39	28
35 percent or more-----	204	204	156	17	7	45	14	21	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	22.0	22.0	22.7	21.1	24.8	24.8	25.9	20.4	19.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	2 865	2 865	2 147	213	224	265	256	341	282
Less than 20 percent-----	1 679	1 679	1 272	196	156	110	128	219	200
20 to 24 percent-----	640	640	501	17	40	38	60	106	74
25 to 29 percent-----	318	318	194	—	20	65	24	8	8
30 to 34 percent-----	137	137	110	—	—	37	44	8	—
35 percent or more-----	91	91	70	—	8	15	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	18.2	18.2	18.2	12.8	16.1	23.0	20.0	17.7	16.8
\$50,000 or more-----	4 035	4 035	3 308	164	403	657	350	302	247
Less than 20 percent-----	3 354	3 354	2 727	164	365	492	251	294	233
20 to 24 percent-----	421	421	367	—	29	76	69	8	7
25 to 29 percent-----	193	193	162	—	9	70	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	22	22	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	45	45	45	—	—	12	11	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.2	13.2	13.2	10.5	11.9	14.2	16.3	11.0	10.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	12 107	12 107	11 279	1 073	1 798	1 170	894	1 733	551
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100-----	140	140	140	40	—	—	64	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	506	506	413	158	7	10	45	—	26
\$200 to \$299-----	1 647	1 647	1 517	156	262	81	48	176	26
\$300 to \$399-----	3 021	3 021	2 761	289	465	302	150	587	134
\$400 to \$499-----	3 214	3 214	3 029	272	615	247	220	684	170
\$500 to \$599-----	1 576	1 576	1 510	110	198	151	241	175	104
\$600 to \$749-----	1 174	1 174	1 117	27	190	223	73	59	50
\$750 to \$999-----	433	433	433	—	41	127	29	22	10
\$1,000 or more-----	207	207	207	—	—	11	11	14	—
No cash rent-----	189	189	152	21	20	18	13	16	31
Median (dollars)-----	417	417	420	345	419	478	458	419	436
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000-----	4 712	4 712	4 444	477	631	375	276	688	96
Less than 20 percent-----	92	92	86	9	—	—	59	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	117	117	117	43	—	—	17	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	99	99	62	32	—	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	144	144	96	22	7	—	15	6	—
35 percent or more-----	3 918	3 918	3 750	340	604	302	149	648	88
Not computed-----	342	342	333	31	20	63	36	34	8
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	3 363	3 363	3 204	316	631	324	249	475	140
Less than 20 percent-----	191	191	174	14	31	—	11	32	—
20 to 24 percent-----	309	309	287	42	35	9	29	14	22
25 to 29 percent-----	659	659	620	119	135	38	25	82	31
30 to 34 percent-----	593	593	561	51	106	69	17	126	31
35 percent or more-----	1 554	1 554	1 510	90	324	208	154	213	25
Not computed-----	57	57	52	—	—	—	13	8	31
Median-----	34.2	34.2	34.4	29.3	35.4	41.2	37.9	34.2	30.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	2 577	2 577	2 312	205	401	253	231	427	223
Less than 20 percent-----	1 133	1 133	975	147	152	44	103	206	107
20 to 24 percent-----	774	774	713	39	87	136	65	142	75
25 to 29 percent-----	393	393	390	9	85	29	26	72	41
30 to 34 percent-----	128	128	104	—	43	34	20	7	—
35 percent or more-----	126	126	111	—	34	10	17	—	—
Not computed-----	23	23	19	10	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	20.9	20.9	21.2	17.5	22.8	23.0	21.0	20.3	20.3
\$35,000 or more-----	1 455	1 455	1 319	75	135	218	138	143	92
Less than 20 percent-----	1 195	1 195	1 081	69	123	180	110	121	77
20 to 24 percent-----	156	156	153	6	12	38	28	—	15
25 to 29 percent-----	23	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	24	24	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	30	30	30	—	—	—	—	14	—
Not computed-----	27	27	8	—	—	—	—	8	—
Median-----	15.0	15.0	15.1	13.1	13.8	15.9	15.0	13.3	14.7

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence city, Douglas County							
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7.98 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	900	338	21	997	1 356	821	1 107	1 084
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	602	219	15	727	1 061	716	740	730
Less than \$300	66	—	—	25	8	—	—	36
\$300 to \$399	77	13	—	55	89	9	35	99
\$400 to \$499	184	77	8	87	62	47	152	142
\$500 to \$599	122	52	—	216	88	93	110	163
\$600 to \$799	139	57	—	173	232	250	284	218
\$800 to \$999	14	15	—	88	237	177	125	57
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	5	7	57	268	129	34	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	9	64	11	—	8
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	17	13	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	485	552	497	591	832	767	634	560
Not mortgaged	298	119	6	270	295	105	367	354
Less than \$100	17	—	—	—	8	—	—	5
\$100 to \$199	225	61	—	92	40	18	117	214
\$200 to \$299	43	53	6	113	194	71	241	94
\$300 to \$399	—	5	—	41	45	16	9	41
\$400 to \$499	6	—	—	16	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	7	—	—	8	8	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	163	198	275	233	252	262	225	188
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	248	78	—	155	149	49	220	176
Less than 20 percent	71	15	—	25	34	7	67	65
20 to 24 percent	29	7	—	26	11	8	8	15
25 to 29 percent	17	11	—	22	16	—	16	27
30 to 34 percent	42	14	—	7	17	—	45	14
35 percent or more	79	31	—	67	57	34	71	55
Not computed	10	—	—	8	14	—	13	—
Median	30.2	32.1	—	30.4	31.9	50.0+	31.4	26.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	275	107	—	215	295	175	244	379
Less than 20 percent	114	49	—	77	98	49	119	201
20 to 24 percent	93	19	—	32	52	30	35	89
25 to 29 percent	28	24	—	72	56	47	30	61
30 to 34 percent	23	15	—	27	44	35	39	28
35 percent or more	17	—	—	7	45	14	21	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	21.3	21.2	—	24.8	24.8	25.9	20.4	19.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	213	74	11	224	265	247	341	282
Less than 20 percent	196	52	4	156	110	119	219	200
20 to 24 percent	17	22	—	40	38	60	106	74
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	20	65	24	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	37	44	8	—
35 percent or more	—	—	7	8	15	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.8	17.3	36.1	16.1	23.0	20.4	17.7	16.8
\$50,000 or more	164	79	10	403	647	350	302	247
Less than 20 percent	164	74	10	365	482	251	294	233
20 to 24 percent	—	5	—	29	76	69	8	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	9	70	19	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	12	11	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.5	10.5	10.0-	11.9	14.4	16.3	11.0	10.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 073	2 028	446	1 798	1 170	894	1 733	527
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	40	28	—	—	—	64	—	—
\$100 to \$199	158	135	29	7	10	45	—	18
\$200 to \$299	156	445	182	262	81	48	176	26
\$300 to \$399	289	563	42	465	302	150	587	118
\$400 to \$499	272	449	24	615	247	220	684	170
\$500 to \$599	110	176	118	198	151	241	175	104
\$600 to \$749	27	83	22	190	223	73	59	50
\$750 to \$999	—	120	6	41	127	29	22	10
\$1,000 or more	—	20	8	—	11	11	14	—
No cash rent	21	9	15	20	18	13	16	31
Median (dollars)	345	377	334	419	478	458	419	441
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	477	1 145	269	631	375	276	688	80
Less than 20 percent	9	14	4	—	—	59	—	—
20 to 24 percent	43	50	7	—	—	17	—	—
25 to 29 percent	32	12	8	—	10	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	22	42	4	7	—	15	6	—
35 percent or more	340	967	226	604	302	149	648	72
Not computed	31	60	20	20	63	36	34	8
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	316	561	104	631	324	249	475	140
Less than 20 percent	14	43	21	31	9	11	32	—
20 to 24 percent	42	58	16	35	29	14	22	—
25 to 29 percent	119	106	13	135	38	25	82	31
30 to 34 percent	51	134	9	106	69	17	126	31
35 percent or more	90	220	45	324	208	154	213	25
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	13	8	31
Median	29.3	32.7	31.1	35.4	41.2	37.9	34.2	30.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	205	212	50	401	253	231	427	215
Less than 20 percent	147	129	46	152	44	103	206	99
20 to 24 percent	39	51	—	87	136	65	142	75
25 to 29 percent	9	32	4	85	29	26	72	41
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	43	34	20	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	34	10	17	—	—
Not computed	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	18.8	14.2	22.8	23.0	21.0	20.3	20.6
\$35,000 or more	75	110	23	135	218	138	143	92
Less than 20 percent	69	97	23	123	180	110	121	77
20 to 24 percent	6	—	—	12	38	28	—	15
25 to 29 percent	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Median	13.1	15.5	10.0-	13.8	15.9	15.0	13.3	14.7

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County			Lawrence city, Douglas County		
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 9	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	1 093	1 093	1 047	251	237	160	251	237	160
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	21	21	21	—	15	—	—	15	—
1985 to 1988	192	192	184	21	59	49	21	59	49
1980 to 1984	80	80	73	10	12	—	10	12	—
1970 to 1979	303	303	286	76	15	38	76	15	38
1960 to 1969	203	203	203	44	38	53	44	38	53
1950 to 1959	25	25	25	—	18	7	—	18	7
1940 to 1949	76	76	69	25	20	13	25	20	13
1939 or earlier	193	193	186	75	60	—	75	60	—
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	22	22	22	11	—	—	11	—	—
1 bedroom	195	195	187	38	48	46	38	48	46
2 bedrooms	468	468	461	99	111	94	99	111	94
3 bedrooms	343	343	319	86	78	13	86	78	13
4 bedrooms	46	46	46	17	—	7	17	—	7
5 or more bedrooms	19	19	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 086	1 086	1 047	251	237	160	251	237	160
Source of water, public system or private company	1 080	1 080	1 041	251	231	160	251	231	160
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 029	1 029	1 006	229	231	160	229	231	160
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	845	845	822	184	213	86	184	213	86
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6	6	6	—	6	—	—	6	—
Electricity	198	198	191	41	18	74	41	18	74
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	9	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels	35	35	26	26	—	—	26	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	246	246	239	109	33	33	109	33	33
1	559	559	529	92	137	110	92	137	110
2	218	218	218	31	49	10	31	49	10
3 or more	70	70	61	19	18	7	19	18	7
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.1	1.1	.8	1.2	.9	.8	1.2	.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	388	388	349	76	93	14	76	93	14
1989 to March 1990	26	26	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	105	105	97	8	15	7	8	15	7
1980 to 1984	49	49	49	20	6	—	20	6	—
1970 to 1979	89	89	72	11	47	—	11	47	—
1969 or earlier	119	119	105	37	25	7	37	25	7
Renter-occupied housing units	705	705	698	175	144	146	175	144	146
1989 to March 1990	517	517	510	128	116	102	128	116	102
1985 to 1988	133	133	133	10	16	44	10	16	44
1980 to 1984	31	31	31	13	12	—	13	12	—
1970 to 1979	24	24	24	24	—	—	24	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	229	229	222	109	68	10	109	68	10
Householder 65 years and over	151	151	137	43	46	7	43	46	7
Owner-occupied housing units	109	109	95	38	30	7	38	30	7
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	35	35	28	5	15	—	5	15	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 086	1 086	1 047	251	237	160	251	237	160
1.00 or less persons per room	1 025	1 025	986	245	210	147	245	210	147
1.01 or more persons per room	61	61	61	6	27	13	6	27	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 835	31 835	32 717	29 359	18 750	36 000	29 359	18 750	36 000
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	13 651	13 651	13 595	9 633	17 778	13 128	9 633	17 778	13 128
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	383	383	383	123	61	87	123	61	87
Owner-occupied housing units	41	41	41	11	17	—	11	17	—
Renter-occupied housing units	342	342	342	112	44	87	112	44	87

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Douglas County			Lawrence city, Douglas County		
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 2	Tract 5	Tract 9	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	324	324	299	66	72	14	66	72	14
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	196	196	179	18	38	7	18	38	7
Less than \$300	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	23	23	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	23	23	23	—	23	—	—	23	—
\$500 to \$599	28	28	19	—	8	—	—	8	—
\$600 to \$799	69	69	69	18	7	—	18	7	—
\$800 to \$999	32	32	32	—	—	7	—	—	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	620	620	630	645	488	825	645	488	825
Not mortgaged	128	128	120	48	34	7	48	34	7
Less than \$100	11	11	11	11	—	—	11	—	—
\$100 to \$199	80	80	80	28	25	7	28	25	7
\$200 to \$299	17	17	9	9	—	—	9	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	20	20	20	—	9	—	—	9	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	179	179	176	161	184	175	161	184	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	96	96	88	20	48	—	20	48	—
Less than 20 percent	24	24	24	—	17	—	—	17	—
20 to 24 percent	17	17	9	9	—	—	9	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	27	27	27	11	16	—	11	16	—
35 percent or more	28	28	28	—	15	—	—	15	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	31.3	31.3	32.0	30.5	32.2	—	30.5	32.2	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	113	113	105	29	17	7	29	17	7
Less than 20 percent	54	54	46	19	—	—	19	—	—
20 to 24 percent	41	41	41	10	17	—	10	17	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	11	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.3	20.3	20.8	12.7	22.5	10.0	12.7	22.5	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	65	65	56	8	7	7	8	7	7
Less than 20 percent	41	41	32	8	7	—	8	7	—
20 to 24 percent	14	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10	—	—	7	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.3	18.3	19.2	17.5	17.5	22.5	17.5	17.5	22.5
\$50,000 or more	50	50	50	9	—	—	9	—	—
Less than 20 percent	44	44	44	9	—	—	9	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	14.0	10.0	—	—	10.0	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	705	705	698	175	144	146	175	144	146
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	18	18	18	12	—	—	12	—	—
\$100 to \$199	64	64	64	55	—	—	55	—	—
\$200 to \$299	61	61	61	16	—	9	16	—	9
\$300 to \$399	217	217	217	55	30	67	55	30	67
\$400 to \$499	192	192	185	32	67	40	32	67	40
\$500 to \$599	102	102	102	—	29	24	—	29	24
\$600 to \$749	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	16	16	16	—	—	6	—	—	6
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	23	23	23	5	18	—	5	18	—
Median (dollars)	394	394	393	303	438	397	303	438	397
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	304	304	304	94	30	79	94	30	79
Less than 20 percent	16	16	16	11	—	—	11	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9	6	—	—	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	19	19	19	—	—	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5	5	5	—	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more	222	222	222	48	18	72	48	18	72
Not computed	33	33	33	5	12	7	5	12	7
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	37.9	50.0+	50.0+	37.9	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	202	202	195	81	29	14	81	29	14
Less than 20 percent	13	13	13	13	—	—	13	—	—
20 to 24 percent	27	27	27	15	—	—	15	—	—
25 to 29 percent	29	29	29	16	—	6	16	—	6
30 to 34 percent	52	52	45	16	—	8	16	—	8
35 percent or more	81	81	81	21	29	—	21	29	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	33.1	33.1	33.2	28.9	39.8	30.6	28.9	39.8	30.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	187	187	187	—	85	53	—	85	53
Less than 20 percent	45	45	45	—	24	21	—	24	21
20 to 24 percent	71	71	71	—	—	10	—	—	10
25 to 29 percent	24	24	24	—	—	8	—	—	8
30 to 34 percent	23	23	23	—	15	8	—	15	8
35 percent or more	6	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	6
Not computed	18	18	18	—	18	—	—	18	—
Median	22.8	22.8	22.8	—	21.7	22.7	—	21.7	22.7
\$35,000 or more	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	12	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	17.5	17.5	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Douglas County	Lawrence city, Douglas County
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 10	Tract 10 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	534	534	453	44	44
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	56	56	49	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	59	59	53	10	10
1970 to 1979 -----	162	162	150	7	7
1960 to 1969 -----	58	58	51	5	5
1950 to 1959 -----	54	54	40	—	—
1940 to 1949 -----	28	28	17	7	7
1939 or earlier -----	117	117	93	15	15
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom -----	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom -----	103	103	95	14	14
2 bedrooms -----	211	211	188	—	—
3 bedrooms -----	152	152	109	15	15
4 bedrooms -----	43	43	36	—	—
5 or more bedrooms -----	25	25	25	15	15
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities -----	534	534	453	44	44
Source of water, public system or private company -----	517	517	453	44	44
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	495	495	453	44	44
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	10	10	10	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	10	10	10	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas -----	448	448	411	44	44
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	36	36	—	—	—
Electricity -----	50	50	42	—	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	—	—	—	—	—
All other fuels -----	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None -----	32	32	32	—	—
1 -----	255	255	228	17	17
2 -----	174	174	135	27	27
3 or more -----	73	73	58	—	—
Vehicles per household -----	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	218	218	154	25	25
1989 to March 1990 -----	17	17	17	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	84	84	76	15	15
1980 to 1984 -----	44	44	29	10	10
1970 to 1979 -----	38	38	22	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	35	35	10	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	316	316	299	19	19
1989 to March 1990 -----	132	132	126	7	7
1985 to 1988 -----	156	156	145	12	12
1980 to 1984 -----	19	19	19	—	—
1970 to 1979 -----	9	9	9	—	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit -----	79	79	71	15	15
Householder 65 years and over -----	56	56	30	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	47	47	21	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	10	10	10	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	8	8	—	—	—
No vehicle available -----	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities -----	524	524	443	44	44
1.00 or less persons per room -----	472	472	391	44	44
1.01 or more persons per room -----	52	52	52	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	10	10	10	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	10	10	10	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	36 918	36 918	41 065	28 559	28 559
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	16 668	16 668	16 866	22 921	22 921
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	120	120	109	7	7
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	120	120	109	7	7

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Douglas County	Lawrence city, Douglas County
		Total	Lawrence city		
				Tract 10	Tract 10 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	155	155	131	25	25
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	127	127	106	10	10
Less than \$300	7	7	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	24	24	24	—	—
\$400 to \$499	6	6	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599	39	39	39	—	—
\$600 to \$799	25	25	20	10	10
\$800 to \$999	22	22	19	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	4	4	4	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	584	584	587	725	725
Not mortgaged	28	28	25	15	15
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	10	10	10	—	—
\$200 to \$299	18	18	15	15	15
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	253	253	258	275	275
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	21	21	14	—	—
Less than 20 percent	7	7	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	14	14	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	26.3	26.3	27.5	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	52	52	43	15	15
Less than 20 percent	37	37	28	15	15
20 to 24 percent	7	7	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.6	14.6	14.3	12.5	12.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	43	43	38	10	10
Less than 20 percent	28	28	28	—	—
20 to 24 percent	15	15	10	10	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.5	18.5	17.9	22.5	22.5
\$50,000 or more	39	39	36	—	—
Less than 20 percent	39	39	36	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	12.9	12.3	19	19
Specified renter-occupied housing units	316	316	299	19	19
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	9	9	9	—	—
\$100 to \$199	9	9	9	—	—
\$200 to \$299	29	29	27	—	—
\$300 to \$399	114	114	103	14	14
\$400 to \$499	115	115	111	—	—
\$500 to \$599	40	40	40	5	5
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	—	—
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	398	398	401	384	384
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	110	110	99	7	7
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	92	92	81	7	7
Not computed	9	9	9	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	97	97	95	7	7
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9	—	—
20 to 24 percent	39	39	39	7	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	31	31	29	—	—
35 percent or more	18	18	18	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.1	30.1	24.9	22.5	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	92	92	88	—	—
Less than 20 percent	30	30	26	—	—
20 to 24 percent	11	11	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent	51	51	51	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	25.5	25.5	25.7	—	—
\$35,000 or more	17	17	17	5	5
Less than 20 percent	17	17	17	5	5
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.5	16.5	16.5	12.5	12.5

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/ 8NA's in Douglas County	Lawrence city, Douglas County	
	Lawrence, KS MSA	Total	Lawrence city	Tract 9	Tract 4 Tract 9 (pt.)
Occupied housing units -----	866	866	851	192	188 192
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990 -----	21	21	21	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	112	112	112	28	28
1980 to 1984 -----	88	88	88	16	16
1970 to 1979 -----	223	223	223	66	66
1960 to 1969 -----	125	125	118	19	19
1950 to 1959 -----	215	215	215	56	56
1940 to 1949 -----	15	15	15	-	-
1939 or earlier -----	67	67	59	7	7
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom -----	86	86	86	21	21
1 bedroom -----	398	398	398	112	112
2 bedrooms -----	247	247	239	52	52
3 bedrooms -----	35	35	28	-	-
4 bedrooms -----	100	100	100	7	7
5 or more bedrooms -----	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities -----	866	866	851	192	188
Source of water, public system or private company -----	866	866	851	192	192
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	851	851	851	192	188
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas -----	734	734	734	158	144
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity -----	124	124	117	34	34
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	-	-	-	-	-
All other fuels -----	8	8	-	-	-
No fuel used -----	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None -----	94	94	94	39	20
1 -----	447	447	447	88	146
2 -----	258	258	243	57	18
3 or more -----	67	67	67	8	4
Vehicles per household -----	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units -----	143	143	128	-	-
1989 to March 1990 -----	12	12	12	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	42	42	42	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	13	13	13	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	67	67	52	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	9	9	9	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	723	723	723	192	188
1989 to March 1990 -----	516	516	516	122	165
1985 to 1988 -----	193	193	193	63	23
1980 to 1984 -----	14	14	14	7	7
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-	-	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit -----	27	27	27	21	-
Householder 65 years and over -----	17	17	17	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	17	17	17	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-	-	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	-	-	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	866	866	851	192	188
1.00 or less persons per room -----	683	683	668	130	128
1.01 or more persons per room -----	183	183	183	62	60
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-	-	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-	-	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	66 193	66 193	70 190	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	15 224	15 224	15 224	14 459	8 576
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	380	380	380	106	104
Owner-occupied housing units -----	12	12	12	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	368	368	368	106	104

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County		Totals for split tracts/ 8NA's in Douglas County	Lawrence city, Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city	Tract 9	Tract 4	Tract 9 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	112	112	112	-	-	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage.....	73	73	73	-	-	-
Less than \$300.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599.....	5	5	5	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799.....	22	22	22	-	-	-
\$800 to \$999.....	21	21	21	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	14	14	14	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	11	11	11	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	830	830	830	-	-	-
Not mortgaged.....	39	39	39	-	-	-
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	34	34	34	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	5	5	5	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	272	272	272	-	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000.....	18	18	18	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	8	8	8	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	10	10	10	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	35.5	35.5	35.5	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	42	42	42	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	9	9	9	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	22	22	22	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	11	11	11	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	22.7	22.7	22.7	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more.....	52	52	52	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	52	52	52	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	10.8	10.8	10.8	-	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	723	723	723	192	188	192
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	39	39	39	-	6	-
\$200 to \$299.....	204	204	204	28	137	28
\$300 to \$399.....	235	235	235	95	5	95
\$400 to \$499.....	99	99	99	53	-	53
\$500 to \$599.....	84	84	84	9	28	9
\$600 to \$749.....	20	20	20	-	12	-
\$750 to \$999.....	14	14	14	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	21	21	21	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	7	7	7	7	-	7
Median (dollars).....	348	348	348	365	233	365
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000.....	342	342	342	94	105	94
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	6	6	6	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	12	12	12	-	12	-
35 percent or more.....	206	206	206	49	62	49
Not computed.....	118	118	118	45	31	45
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	211	211	211	42	69	42
Less than 20 percent.....	23	23	23	6	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	47	47	47	5	26	5
25 to 29 percent.....	51	51	51	9	27	9
30 to 34 percent.....	19	19	19	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	71	71	71	28	10	28
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	28.5	28.5	28.5	38.5	25.5	38.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	86	86	86	38	5	38
Less than 20 percent.....	77	77	77	38	5	38
20 to 24 percent.....	9	9	9	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.0	17.5	16.0
\$35,000 or more.....	84	84	84	18	9	18
Less than 20 percent.....	59	59	59	11	-	11
20 to 24 percent.....	18	18	18	-	9	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	7	7	7	7	-	7
Median.....	14.9	14.9	14.9	12.5	22.5	12.5

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city
Occupied housing units	637	637	583
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	3	3	—
1985 to 1988	99	99	99
1980 to 1984	55	55	48
1970 to 1979	206	206	180
1960 to 1969	69	69	69
1950 to 1959	104	104	86
1940 to 1949	34	34	34
1939 or earlier	67	67	67
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	39	39	39
1 bedroom	172	172	170
2 bedrooms	147	147	139
3 bedrooms	156	156	125
4 bedrooms	115	115	102
5 or more bedrooms	8	8	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	637	637	583
Source of water, public system or private company	632	632	583
Sewage disposal, public sewer	632	632	583
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	498	498	444
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—
Electricity	139	139	139
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—
All other fuels	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	34	34	34
1	332	332	309
2	189	189	176
3 or more	82	82	64
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	222	222	185
1989 to March 1990	17	17	17
1985 to 1988	64	64	53
1980 to 1984	69	69	51
1970 to 1979	58	58	50
1969 or earlier	14	14	14
Renter-occupied housing units	415	415	398
1989 to March 1990	282	282	273
1985 to 1988	123	123	115
1980 to 1984	10	10	10
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	49	49	44
Householder 65 years and over	40	40	32
Owner-occupied housing units	32	32	32
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	637	637	583
1.00 or less persons per room	610	610	556
1.01 or more persons per room	27	27	27
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 820	44 820	46 181
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 203	12 203	12 008
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	215	215	211
Owner-occupied housing units	9	9	9
Renter-occupied housing units	206	206	202

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	211	211	179
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	164	164	132
Less than \$300	22	22	22
\$300 to \$399	8	8	—
\$400 to \$499	8	8	8
\$500 to \$599	6	6	—
\$600 to \$799	25	25	25
\$800 to \$999	61	61	43
\$1,000 to \$1,499	17	17	17
\$1,500 to \$1,999	17	17	17
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	834	834	829
Not mortgaged	47	47	47
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	23	23	23
\$200 to \$299	24	24	24
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	201	201	201
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	58	58	45
Less than 20 percent	22	22	22
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	16	16	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	20	20	15
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	27.2	27.2	25.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	48	48	48
Less than 20 percent	29	29	29
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	12	12	12
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	16.9	16.9	16.9
\$35,000 to \$49,999	39	39	26
Less than 20 percent	9	9	9
20 to 24 percent	17	17	17
25 to 29 percent	13	13	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	23.1	23.1	21.2
\$50,000 or more	66	66	60
Less than 20 percent	57	57	51
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	17.2	17.2	17.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	406	406	389
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	28	28	28
\$200 to \$299	73	73	65
\$300 to \$399	122	122	120
\$400 to \$499	116	116	112
\$500 to \$599	49	49	46
\$600 to \$749	18	18	18
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	380	380	381
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	222	222	218
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	9	9	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7
35 percent or more	187	187	183
Not computed	19	19	19
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	116	116	108
Less than 20 percent	15	15	7
20 to 24 percent	23	23	23
25 to 29 percent	49	49	49
30 to 34 percent	14	14	14
35 percent or more	15	15	15
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	27.0	27.0	27.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	52	52	47
Less than 20 percent	20	20	18
20 to 24 percent	15	15	15
25 to 29 percent	17	17	14
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	22.0	22.0	21.8
\$35,000 or more	16	16	16
Less than 20 percent	16	16	16
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	10.0—

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city
Occupied housing units	27 048	27 048	21 636
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	857	857	724
1985 to 1988	3 639	3 639	3 138
1980 to 1984	2 930	2 930	2 387
1970 to 1979	6 490	6 490	5 055
1960 to 1969	4 213	4 213	3 519
1950 to 1959	3 142	3 142	2 585
1940 to 1949	967	967	767
1939 or earlier	4 810	4 810	3 461
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	623	623	618
1 bedroom	3 817	3 817	3 514
2 bedrooms	8 428	8 428	7 028
3 bedrooms	9 470	9 470	6 995
4 bedrooms	3 886	3 886	2 857
5 or more bedrooms	824	824	624
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	26 972	26 972	21 588
Source of water, public system or private company	25 914	25 914	21 592
Sewage disposal, public sewer	23 621	23 621	21 488
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	126	126	63
Owner-occupied housing units	60	60	17
Renter-occupied housing units	66	66	46
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	21 300	21 300	18 827
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 661	1 661	113
Electricity	3 187	3 187	2 580
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	110	110	9
All other fuels	790	790	107
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	1 351	1 351	1 222
1	8 882	8 882	7 787
2	11 212	11 212	9 009
3 or more	5 603	5 603	3 618
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	14 874	14 874	10 561
1989 to March 1990	1 673	1 673	1 372
1985 to 1988	4 670	4 670	3 540
1980 to 1984	2 549	2 549	1 848
1970 to 1979	3 088	3 088	2 040
1969 or earlier	2 894	2 894	1 761
Renter-occupied housing units	12 174	12 174	11 075
1989 to March 1990	7 474	7 474	7 071
1985 to 1988	3 567	3 567	3 159
1980 to 1984	744	744	564
1970 to 1979	309	309	225
1969 or earlier	80	80	56
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	752	752	604
Householder 65 years and over	4 063	4 063	2 782
Owner-occupied housing units	3 052	3 052	1 972
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	40	40	7
No telephone in unit	71	71	46
No vehicle available	605	605	508
Complete plumbing facilities	26 922	26 922	21 573
1.00 or less persons per room	26 477	26 477	21 200
1.01 or more persons per room	445	445	373
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	126	126	63
1.00 or less persons per room	126	126	63
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 007	44 007	45 325
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 879	17 879	17 531
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 566	5 566	5 085
Owner-occupied housing units	844	844	591
Renter-occupied housing units	4 722	4 722	4 494

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Lawrence, KS MSA	Douglas County	
		Total	Lawrence city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	11 197	11 197	8 800
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage -----	8 201	8 201	6 532
Less than \$300 -----	189	189	127
\$300 to \$399 -----	521	521	424
\$400 to \$499 -----	1 108	1 108	837
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 281	1 281	993
\$600 to \$799 -----	2 357	2 357	1 962
\$800 to \$999 -----	1 429	1 429	1 056
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	1 003	1 003	861
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	221	221	192
\$2,000 or more -----	92	92	80
Median (dollars) -----	672	672	677
Not mortgaged -----	2 996	2 996	2 268
Less than \$100 -----	80	80	45
\$100 to \$199 -----	1 186	1 186	883
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 354	1 354	1 017
\$300 to \$399 -----	259	259	212
\$400 to \$499 -----	60	60	60
\$500 or more -----	57	57	51
Median (dollars) -----	215	215	219
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000 -----	1 696	1 696	1 339
Less than 20 percent -----	483	483	349
20 to 24 percent -----	191	191	146
25 to 29 percent -----	148	148	113
30 to 34 percent -----	181	181	162
35 percent or more -----	626	626	520
Not computed -----	67	67	49
Median -----	29.7	29.7	31.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 660	2 660	2 059
Less than 20 percent -----	1 115	1 115	819
20 to 24 percent -----	541	541	399
25 to 29 percent -----	490	490	420
30 to 34 percent -----	310	310	265
35 percent or more -----	204	204	156
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	22.0	22.0	22.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	2 865	2 865	2 147
Less than 20 percent -----	1 679	1 679	1 272
20 to 24 percent -----	640	640	501
25 to 29 percent -----	318	318	194
30 to 34 percent -----	137	137	110
35 percent or more -----	91	91	70
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	18.2	18.2	18.2
\$50,000 or more -----	3 976	3 976	3 255
Less than 20 percent -----	3 304	3 304	2 683
20 to 24 percent -----	412	412	358
25 to 29 percent -----	193	193	162
30 to 34 percent -----	22	22	7
35 percent or more -----	45	45	45
Not computed -----	-	-	-
Median -----	13.1	13.1	13.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	11 867	11 867	11 052
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100 -----	140	140	140
\$100 to \$199 -----	478	478	385
\$200 to \$299 -----	1 601	1 601	1 479
\$300 to \$399 -----	2 948	2 948	2 690
\$400 to \$499 -----	3 142	3 142	2 957
\$500 to \$599 -----	1 573	1 573	1 510
\$600 to \$749 -----	1 156	1 156	1 099
\$750 to \$999 -----	433	433	433
\$1,000 or more -----	207	207	207
No cash rent -----	189	189	152
Median (dollars) -----	418	418	421
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000 -----	4 593	4 593	4 325
Less than 20 percent -----	92	92	86
20 to 24 percent -----	108	108	108
25 to 29 percent -----	99	99	62
30 to 34 percent -----	137	137	89
35 percent or more -----	3 834	3 834	3 666
Not computed -----	323	323	314
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	3 293	3 293	3 142
Less than 20 percent -----	176	176	167
20 to 24 percent -----	293	293	271
25 to 29 percent -----	634	634	595
30 to 34 percent -----	579	579	547
35 percent or more -----	1 554	1 554	1 510
Not computed -----	57	57	52
Median -----	34.4	34.4	34.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	2 542	2 542	2 282
Less than 20 percent -----	1 113	1 113	957
20 to 24 percent -----	766	766	705
25 to 29 percent -----	386	386	386
30 to 34 percent -----	128	128	104
35 percent or more -----	126	126	111
Not computed -----	23	23	19
Median -----	21.0	21.0	21.2
\$35,000 or more -----	1 439	1 439	1 303
Less than 20 percent -----	1 179	1 179	1 065
20 to 24 percent -----	156	156	153
25 to 29 percent -----	23	23	23
30 to 34 percent -----	24	24	24
35 percent or more -----	30	30	30
Not computed -----	27	27	8
Median -----	15.0	15.0	15.1

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Lawrence, KS MSA -----	81 798	12.7	31 782	12.3	LAWRENCE CITY, DOUGLAS COUNTY				
DOUGLAS COUNTY					Tract 1 (pt.) -----	2 043	15.1	883	15.4
					Tract 2 (pt.) -----	6 397	11.1	2 875	11.4
					Tract 3 -----	7 051	12.1	2 862	11.5
					Tract 4 -----	4 890	15.4	708	15.5
					Tract 5 (pt.) -----	9 289	11.6	3 640	10.5
					Tract 6 (pt.) -----	5 090	11.8	2 077	11.5
					Tract 7.97 (pt.) -----	3 644	12.3	1 665	12.4
					Tract 7.98 (pt.) -----	7 166	12.4	2 997	11.9
					Tract 8 (pt.) -----	5 381	11.2	2 255	11.3
					Tract 9 (pt.) -----	9 100	12.4	3 928	12.0
					Tract 10 (pt.) -----	5 557	12.3	2 003	11.8
					REMAINDER OF DOUGLAS COUNTY				
					Tract 1 (pt.) -----	440	16.4	170	13.5
					Tract 2 (pt.) -----	42	7.1	19	15.8
					Tract 5 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-
					Tract 6 (pt.) -----	719	12.4	277	12.3
					Tract 7.97 (pt.) -----	-	-	-	-
					Tract 7.98 (pt.) -----	66	18.2	26	15.4
					Tract 8 (pt.) -----	157	12.1	30	10.0
					Tract 9 (pt.) -----	17	29.4	6	16.7
					Tract 10 (pt.) -----	175	13.1	77	11.7
					Tract 11 -----	3 268	15.4	1 241	15.2
					Tract 12 -----	6 414	10.7	2 249	11.0
					Tract 13 -----	4 892	18.6	1 794	18.8
Total -----	81 798	12.7	31 782	12.3					
Lawrence city -----	65 608	12.3	25 893	11.8					
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN DOUGLAS COUNTY									
Tract 1 -----	2 483	15.3	1 053	15.1					
Tract 2 -----	6 439	11.0	2 894	11.4					
Tract 5 -----	9 289	11.6	3 640	10.5					
Tract 6 -----	5 809	11.8	2 354	11.6					
Tract 7.97 -----	3 644	12.3	1 665	12.4					
Tract 7.98 -----	7 232	12.5	3 023	12.0					
Tract 8 -----	5 538	11.3	2 285	11.2					
Tract 9 -----	9 117	12.4	3 934	12.0					
Tract 10 -----	5 732	12.4	2 080	11.8					



APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

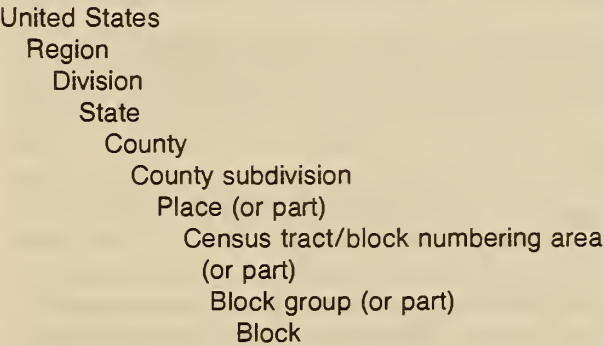
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these “special rule” areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, “extended cities” were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in “other rural.”

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places (“central place”) and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory (“urban fringe”) that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

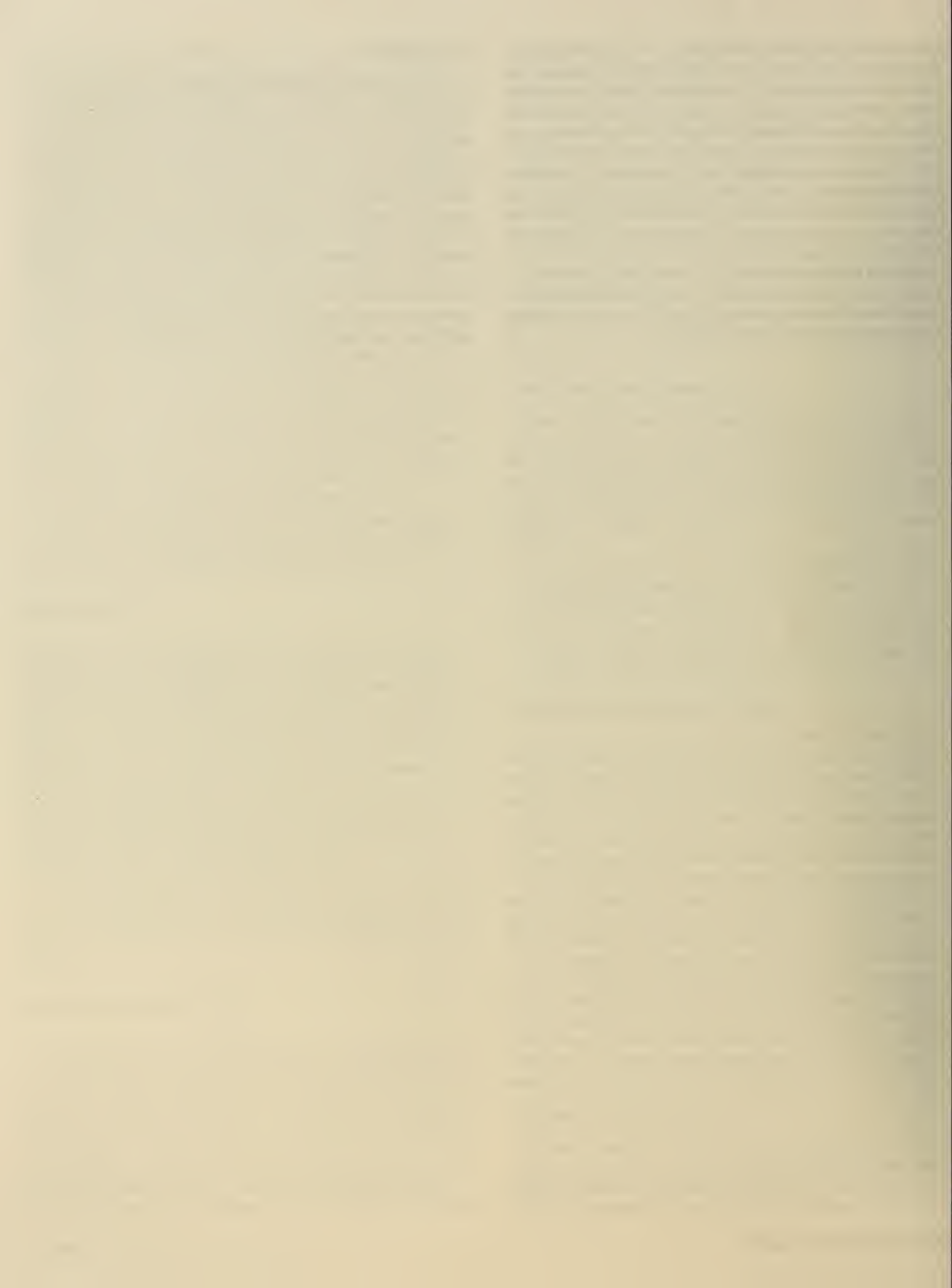
A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.



APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of “actual hours” differs from that of “usual hours” described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons “at work” is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed “with a job, but not at work” is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see “Reference Week”).

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as “Public” and “Private.”

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as “noninstitutional group quarters”)—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as “other persons in group quarters” when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes “community-based homes” that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” and “Ownership not known.” Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as “Federal,” “State,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as “Public,” “Private,” or “Ownership not known.”

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a “married-couple family” or “other family” according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, “persons in family” or “persons per family” are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder’s spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder’s family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a “married-couple household” that includes a householder and an “unmarried partner.” An “unmarried partner” can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An “unmarried partner” in an “unmarried-partner household” is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, “Roomer, boarder, or foster child” on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a “married-couple family” with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category “Son/daughter” has been replaced by two categories, “Natural-born or adopted son/daughter” and “Stepson/stepdaughter.” “Grandchild” has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: “Roomer, boarder” and “Partner, roommate” have been replaced by the categories “Roomer, boarder, or foster child,” “Housemate, roommate,” and “Unmarried partner.” The 1980 nonrelative category “Paid employee” has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. “Total income” is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. “Earnings” is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.	8,076									
Householder under 65 years. . .	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or “dropouts” and an unemployment rate for the “dropout” population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in “Educational Attainment,” “Employment Status,” and “School Enrollment and Type of School.” The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a “regular” public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to “include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree” as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either “public school, public college” or “private school, private college.” The instruction guide defines a public school as “any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government.” Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the “public” and “private” circles are edited to the first entry, “public.”

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” “elementary or high school,” or “college” according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in “preprimary school,” which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in “college.” Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving “NO DIPLOMA” were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under “Educational Attainment.”)

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at “school, college, or any educational institution” was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include “night school” was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term “regular school” was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which “advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree.” Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term “regular school or college” and a similar, though expanded, definition of “regular” was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census’ use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase “regular school or college” and included instructions to “count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree.” Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two “Korean conflict” categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the “Vietnam era and Korean conflict” category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report “2 years”).

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, “September 1980 or later” was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as “Prevented from working” or “Not prevented from working.”

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as “Worked in 1989.” All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as “Did not work in 1989.” Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as “Did not work in 1989.”

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units,

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan” if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is “Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)” if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under “Mortgage Status.”)

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. “No cash rent” units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the “No cash rent” category. “Rented for cash rent” includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as “type of structure”) were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer’s lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$\begin{aligned} 9948/9314 &= 1.07 \\ SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

121-140	Black Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
141-160	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
161-180	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
181-200	Householder of Other Race Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
	Vacant Housing Units
1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Kansas

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.2	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	1.9	1.7	1.0	0.9
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.9
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.7	2.7	0.8	0.8
Household type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.3	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. “Shelter and Street Night” (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of “the homeless,” and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of “the homeless.” Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for “Shelter-and-Street-Night” enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC’s) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E. Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the **1990 U.S. Census Form**

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. **Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is not owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About – Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
<u>1</u>			<u>7</u>		
<u>2</u>			<u>8</u>		
<u>3</u>			<u>9</u>		
<u>4</u>			<u>10</u>		
<u>5</u>			<u>11</u>		
<u>6</u>			<u>12</u>		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <hr/> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD																											
Last name _____		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____ <input type="radio"/> No																											
First name _____ Middle initial _____																													
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative _____		H5a. <i>If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —</i> Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																											
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative _____																													
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		H6. <i>Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —</i> What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more</td> </tr> </table>		<input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000	<input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999	<input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999	<input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999	<input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999	<input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999	<input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999	<input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999	<input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999	<input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999	<input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999	<input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999	<input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999	<input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999	<input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999	<input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999	<input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999	<input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999	<input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999	<input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999	<input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999	<input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999	<input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999	<input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999	<input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999	<input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more
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<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____ <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API _____ <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) _____		H7a. <i>Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —</i> What is the monthly rent? <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Less than \$80</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374</td> <td><input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more</td> </tr> </table>		<input type="radio"/> Less than \$80	<input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399	<input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99	<input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424	<input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124	<input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449	<input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149	<input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474	<input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174	<input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499	<input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199	<input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524	<input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224	<input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549	<input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249	<input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599	<input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274	<input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649	<input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299	<input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699	<input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324	<input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749	<input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349	<input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999	<input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374	<input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more
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<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms. <input type="radio"/> 1 room <input type="radio"/> 4 rooms <input type="radio"/> 7 rooms <input type="radio"/> 2 rooms <input type="radio"/> 5 rooms <input type="radio"/> 8 rooms <input type="radio"/> 3 rooms <input type="radio"/> 6 rooms <input type="radio"/> 9 or more rooms																											
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____		H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?																											
FOR CENSUS USE <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">A. Total persons</th> <th style="width: 35%;">B. Type of unit</th> <th style="width: 25%;">D. Months vacant</th> <th style="width: 25%;">G. DO</th> <th style="width: 20%;">ID</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td> <input type="radio"/> Occupied <input type="radio"/> Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Con'tn <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere </td> <td> <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more </td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID		<input type="radio"/> Occupied <input type="radio"/> Vacant <input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Con'tn <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more			b. Does the monthly rent include any meals? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																	
		A. Total persons	B. Type of unit	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID																							
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0 0 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 4 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 9 9	C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> Q <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JC1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> I1A <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/> JC2	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9	<input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 9																									

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

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PERSON 1			
Last name	First name	Middle initial	
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; display: inline-block;"></div> Years	
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorian, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No 19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; display: inline-block;"></div> Hours	
		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> e. State <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div> f. ZIP Code <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 20px; width: 100%;"></div>	

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23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

- Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR ☐ \$.00
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdi- visions of 1,000 or more inhabit- ants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geo- graphic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reser- vations, trust lands, tribal jurisdic- tion statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy char- acteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabit- ants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census sub- jects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample) ¹	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

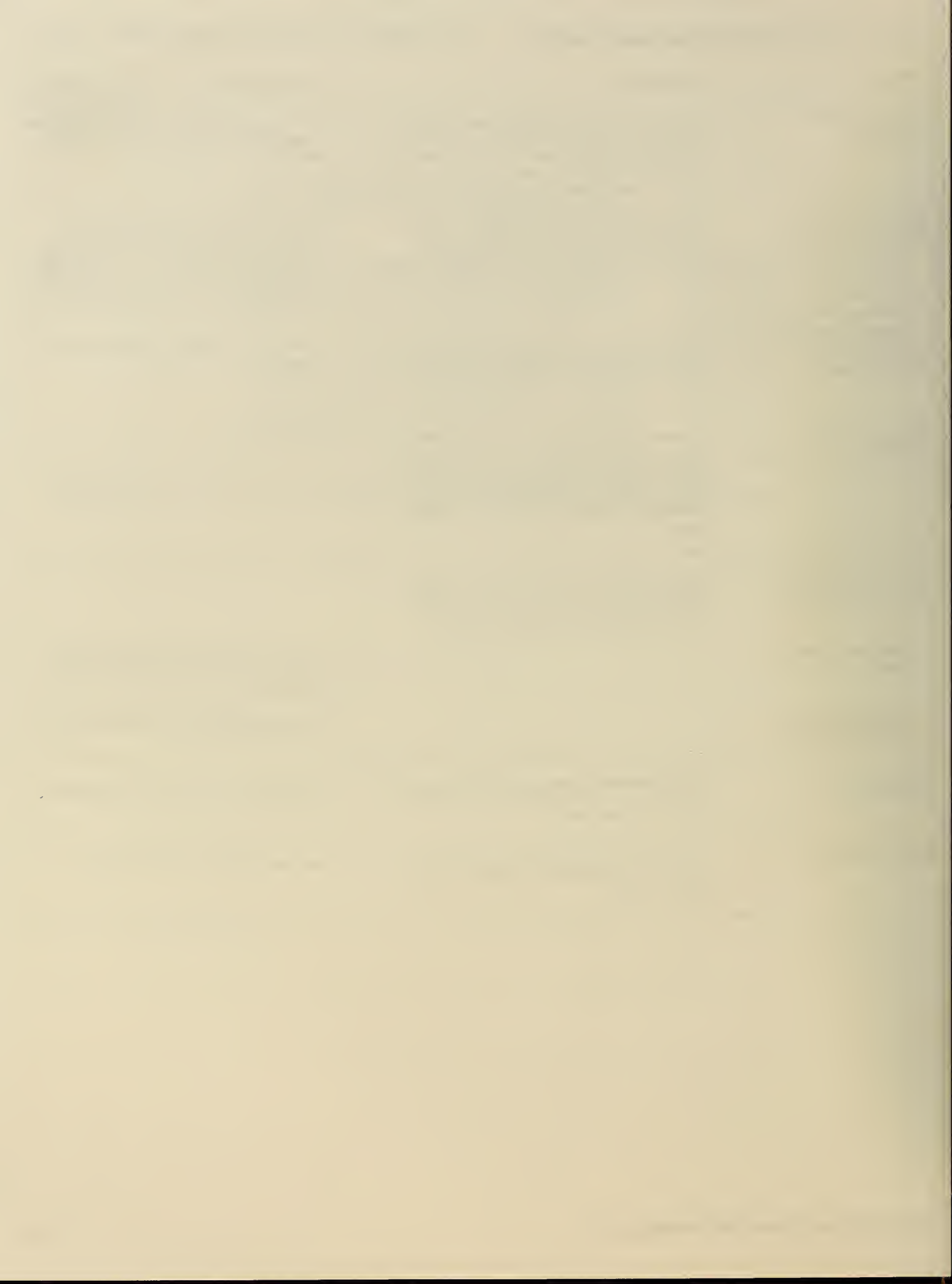
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas 1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

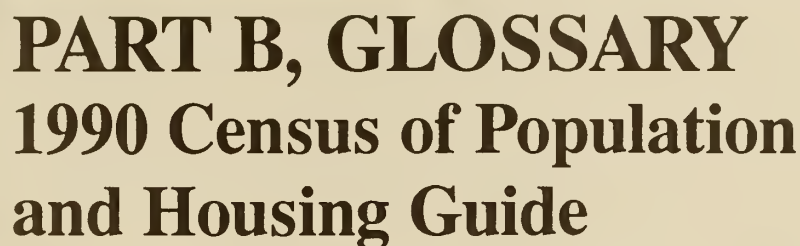
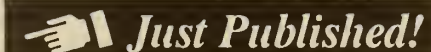


APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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• **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • **Population and housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- **Data products**
- **Geographic terms and products**
- **Where to find assistance**
- **Population and housing concepts**
- **Census procedures**

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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